THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
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St. James's Chron
London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
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Morning Advert.
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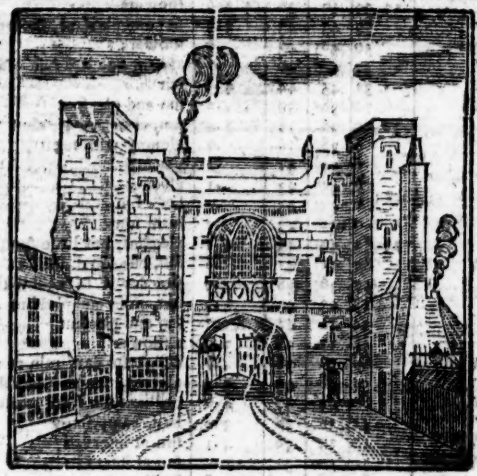

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1801.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in January, 1801.
1	S	29,39	40	36	14 2.6	showers
2	SW	77	43	43	3.9	sun and pleasant, showers at night
3	SW	50	46	46	.6	showers
4	SW	50	40	40	.7	after a fine day rain at night
5	SW	32	45	44	4.5	fair
6	SW	70	38	39	.2	sun and pleasant
7	S	30,00	36	38	3.4	sun, clear and pleasant
8	SE	6	38	39	.4	gloomy with fog
9	SE	6	39	41	.2	gloomy
10	SE	6	42	43	.1	gloomy
11	SE	6	42	43	.0	little sun
12	SE	0	42	43	.3	little sun
13	SE	29,81	42	43	2.7	pleasant, but little sun
14	NW	84	41	41	.8	sun, clear and pleasant
15	S	57	36	38	.9	fine day A. M. cold with rain P. M.
16	SE	55	43	43	.7	sun, mild and pleasant
17	S	35	42	42	.7	sun and pleasant
18	S	52	37	38	3.7	a shower
19	NW	80	36	38	2.7	delightful day, rain at night
20	SW	54	48	49	3.4	gloomy, sun at intervals
21	SW	80	42	42	4.0	brilliant sun from twelve till four
22	SW	52	38	38	3.8	hail, rain, snow
23	NW	40	35	36	4.1	sun at intervals
24	NW	70	30	31	.2	sun at intervals
25	SE	64	28	30	3.8	brilliant sun
26	SW	54	39	37	.2	foggy
27	NW	60	40	41	2.6	after rain very pleasant
28	SW	50	43	44	.6	showers
29	SW	44	45	46	3.0	foggy A. M. clears up P. M.
30	SW	80	39	40	.0	fair and pleasant
31	SW	58	45	45	.8	slight showers, sun at intervals

4. A very tempestuous night.—9. The sea, although apparently without motion, yet very noisy.—17. The blades of crocus and daffodil appear.—19. The buds of sycamore turning green. Sea gulls in land.—21. A pansey in flower.—28. The sea very noisy. 30. Black willow puts forth bud.

The season continues remarkably mild, in consequence of which vegetation is forward, and that not less than a month at the same period last year.

Fall of rain this month 1.62 inches. Evaporation 0.0 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for February, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1801.
Jan.	°	°	°		
27	37	42	40	29,62	cloudy
28	39	47	46	,60	cloudy
29	45	50	41	,56	fair and windy
30	39	44	43	,83	fair
31	46	50	46	,73	cloudy
Feb. 1	45	48	46	,73	cloudy
2	45	50	47	,79	cloudy
3	46	51	46	,83	cloudy
4	47	58	52	,83	fair and windy
5	50	54	48	,90	showery
6	49	56	43	,77	showery
7	37	44	36	30,09	fair
8	32	41	40	,16	fair
9	40	42	35	,17	cloudy
10	32	35	33	,02	cloudy
11	33	33	29	,80	snow
12	26	30	28	29,65	cloudy
13	27	29	28	,66	snow
14	27	29	29	,60	fair
15	29	34	31	,46	cloudy
16	31	33	33	,52	cloudy
17	33	48	32	,57	cloudy
18	32	39	32	,75	fair
19	33	39	36	,53	cloudy
20	39	46	40	,52	fair
21	43	48	45	,23	rain
22	39	44	40	,14	rain
23	40	46	38	,21	fair
24	33	44	40	,56	fair
25	41	50	46	,50	showery

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

YOUR valuable correſpondent, "The Rambler" (vol. LXX. p. 1158) ſeems to have enjoyed the benign Chriſtmas day with the taſte of a Naturaliſt; and I perceive, by his laſt two letters, that he can write as agreeably from his garden as from Waterdown or Skiddaw. I noted it, as a circumſtance remarkable on Chriſtmas day, that many honey-bees were wandering ſome diſtance from their hives in ſearch of food; and I was pleaſed that my ſhrubbery afforded them ſome wood-laurel flowers. The bee is an inſect, Mr. Urban, that I never can ſee or mention without reflecting on its value; and therefore I hope you will allow me to expatiate on its merits, which are become of more conſequence than ever, now that heavy taxes, and the exorbitant prices of the common articles of houſe-keeping, have reduced middling people to ſhort allowance, and the poor nearly to ſtarvation. We are now entering on a war with the nations that have hitherto principally ſupplied us with bees-wax; and even were it not ſo, I know not why we ſhould be obliged to other countries either for that or for any other commodity that our own is capable of producing; for I would have our United Kingdom be independant of all other ſtates in as many reſpects as is poſſible. The Royal Society, as ſeveral other Agricultural Societies, have been ſeveral years holding out encouragement for the nurture of bees; yet the practice of that branch of rural œconomy is not ſo general as it might be. The yeomanry are too wealthy to attend to it; and in the peaſantry there exiſts a ſtrange indifference towards making any exertions for their own benefit. In attention to bees our cottagers are excelled by many of the unenlightened hordes that live within the gripe of the Imperial Ruſſian Bear; for travellers inform us, that the Finns, &c. keep hundreds of hives; and that they attach ſo much conſequence to honey, as to conſider it as a bribe or offering of ſufficient value to render their adored luminary, the Sun, propitious to their marriages. Even one of the wretched tribes of Guiana is in the habit of forming candles of bees-wax and ruſhes; but that is a practice that cannot be adopted in England, on account of an arbitrary law that impoſes a penalty on making candles in private houſes. Our houſewifes uſed to make their own candles of the refuſe-greaſe that accumulated in their kitchens; but, when the duty was laid on candles, the exerciſe of that piece of ingenuity, frugality, and induſtry, was put an end to by act of parliament. All ſorts of food for hogs and poultry are become unpurchaſeable by the poor; and the difficulty of earning an honeſt maintenance has ſo much increaſed the practice of pilfering, that it is almoſt impoſſible to ſecure any thing from thoſe people who get their living by moonlight. Bees are therefore now the only live-ſtock that cottagers can preſerve: they require not any food to be bought for them, nor any locks to protect them; for they are ſo induſtrious they can feed themſelves nine months in the year; and ſo pugnacious, that a thief muſt caſe himſelf in ox's hide to ſucceed in carrying them off. In extraordinary long durations of froſt, it is neceſſary to give the weakly ſtocks, a little honey; and it is adviſeable to cultivate crocuſes and wolfsbane

for

for their accommodation in early ſpring, and the late-flowering kinds of ſtar-worts and golden-rods for their uſe in November; all which plants, being hardy and readily increaſed, are within reach of the poor. The ſnap-willow, ſycamor, and ivy, have alſo the ſame properties, and their flowers are equally beloved by the bees. In reſpect to hives, peaſants may make them with their own hands, of ſtraw, leaſed by their families; and, in ſhort, there need not be any outgoing whatever on the account of bees, which renders the net profit of them very conſiderable, both for family uſe and for ſale; but our people are ſo perverſe, that, generally ſpeaking, they prefer begging honey at gentlemen's houſes to cultivating it for themſelves. I have ſeveral times given poor neighbours ſtocks of bees; but, according to *their* aſſertions, *witches*, frofts, or ſome miſchief or another, always interfered to prevent their having good luck with them. Both for external and internal uſes, wax and honey are capital articles in the pharmacopeia of phyſicians, ſurgeons, apothecaries, midwives, village-doctreſſes, and farriers. It is, in many inſtances, an excellent ſuccedaneum for butter, ſugar, or treacle, eſpecially in the *rice-diet*, now ſo urgently recommended by government for the uſe of all ranks. Not accuſtomed to rice, the natives of this country require ſome additions to make it agreeable to their palates and ſuitable to their conſtitutions: honey corrects both the inſipidity and the aſtringency of it, and is in the power of every country houſekeeper to obtain without buying. Bees alſo furniſh the pleaſant liquors called metheglin and mead, which uſed, in former days, to be the pride of farm-houſes; but the modern farmers are ſo rich, and ſo genteel, that they ſit down to their bottles of port and ſherry; and that whilſt the real gentlemen, of middling fortunes, are reduced to the uſe of grog and raiſin wine! Much honey was once uſed in confections and coſmetics; and gardeners well know the uſe that bees are of in ſetting fruit. Probably, they may be of equal ſervice in hop-gardens; and undoubtedly it is with great juſtice that old Pliny has given them the precedence above all other inſects, and declared them to be "The only inſects that are of any ſervice to man."

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 22.

I BEG to return my beſt thanks to the Southern Faunift, for his ſatisfactory obſervations on the failure of the hawthorn in the laſt ſeaſon. His remarks alſo, on the red-flowering thorn, as a variety only from the two others, are juſt: it fully deſerves the encomiums beſtowed upon it, and the ſituation and attention recommended. A large and handſome ſpecimen of this tree ſtands by itſelf in Mr. Burchell's nurſery, on the King's-road, near Fulham, which, in favourable ſeaſons, is covered with a complete ſurface of beautiful crimſon bloſſom.

Having called forth the pen of this able correſpondent to your valuable Work once more, I ſhould have felt proud indeed, Mr. Urban, could I have alſo procured an aſſurance of his continued obſervations; but, inſtead of this, the ball is thrown back to me, who have neither means nor ability to take it up.

That your Work ought to contain occaſional remarks in natural hiſtory, cannot be denied; and ſurely, in the wide ſpread of its circulation, ſome perſons may be found able and willing to ſupply them. The botanical part, though hitherto wholly neglected by your correſpondents, is highly deſerving notice. Much information may be given and received by a mutual communication of the reſult of experiment and obſervation through the medium of your widely-extended circulation. Many of the exotics,

exotics, now housed with care in the winter, are hardy enough to live abroad in moderate seasons, and to ascertain these from experience is desirable; the flower-borders would hereby obtain an accession of ornament in that period when they are generally most destitute; the plants thus placed in the open ground will grow much stronger, flower more freely, and perfect their seeds better; and the green-house, nay, probably, in some instances, the hot-house, might spare some winter-tenants, thereby making room for others to whom their protection is more necessary. Great advantage may have been taken of the present uncommonly mild winter, in ascertaining this subject; and the result of experiment in various instances would be very acceptable to many of your readers—to none more than myself, who, if in my power, will readily, in return, communicate those within my own knowledge. T. C.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 18.

FOR want of more ample memoirs of the late eminent Professor Hunt, of whom, and of whose first literary work, mention is made in p. 8 of your last volume *; the following imperfect notices may, perhaps, be deemed not altogether uninteresting. The posthumous publication, there referred to, consists of 193 quarto pages, besides eight of Introduction, and had for its editor his highly esteemed friend Dr. Kennicott, in whose Preface, dated March 3, 1775, he speaks of himself as having been "honoured with the particular friendship of the learned professor during near thirty years;" and the "greatness of his literary fame, and the high estimation in which he was justly held by real proficients in Oriental literature," are there duly recognized. At the end of this important, though small volume, are advertised two Latin speeches, delivered by him "in Schola Linguarum:" the first of which; "De Antiquitate, Elegantiâ, Utilitate, Linguæ Arabicæ," was published in 1739; as was the other, "De Usu Dialectorum Orientalium, ac præcipuè Arabicæ, in Hebraico Codice interpretando," in 1748. In 1746 the learned professor put out "Proposals for printing 'Abdollatiphi Historiæ Ægypti Compendium';" with a full account of the work accompanying them: which, however, he never published (See vol. LI. p. 455. col. 2.). Dr. Kennicott observes, that "he was remarkably timorous and distrustful of his own judgement," which had prevented him from finishing the posthumous volume himself; 112 pages of which were printed off long before his death. In 1757 he published the works of Bishop Hooper; in the "General Preface" to which he represents himself as "one who had received many obligations from his lordship;" and as having "had the honour to be acquainted with Bishop Hooper's family; and formerly been intrusted by the bishop himself with the care of publishing one of his learned works;" which was that intituled, "De Benedictione Patriarchæ Jacobi Gen. xlix. Conjecturæ. Oxon. 1728," 4to; in the copious preface to which the editor also expresses himself as greatly beholden to the kindness and benevolence of the bishop, then lately deceased; and as amply remunerated for any service which "tenues meæ vires ei præstare possent, suis jampridem beneficiis, in me a pueritiâ usque collatis, gratissimoque semper a me animo recolendis." The "elegant Latin Epitaph" on this prelate, which is inserted in vol. LXII. p. 165, was written by George Wigan, of Christ Church, who was created D. D. by diploma, in 1749; and is more accurately printed immediately after the "General Preface," by Dr. Hunt; by whom he is characterized as a "gentleman of the greatest veracity as well as learn-

* In I. 43, of which paged "p. 192." See also p. 35, col. 1, of vol. XLVI.

learning; one who is allowed to be as good a judge of merit in general, as he certainly was well acquainted with that of the great prelate he celebrates: and it is as just and true in every article, as it is classical and elegant." Our worthy Professor's epistolary correspondence, both abroad and at home, was considerable. Some of his letters are to be found in Mr. Stedman's valuable publication, reviewed in vol. LX. pp. 644—646. In more than one of them he mentions his "Egyptian History," and his "attendance on Abdollatiph;" which he had noticed in p. 26 of his second speech, as having prevented him from the publication of two lectures, "quas ad prelum mittere cogitabam, huic Orationi, cujus doctrinam confirmant et perficiunt, subjungendas." Are his labours upon Abdollatiph, and these two lectures, quite lost to the world? Dr. Kennicott was so fully employed in his own stupendous publication, that it was not to be expected that he could allow himself an opportunity of minutely examining all the papers of the learned Professor. His renowned successor in the Arabic chair, Dr. White, will probably satisfy the enquiry relative to Abdollatiph, when he fulfills his design, expressed so long since as April 1778, of publishing an English translation of Abdollatiph's travels in Egypt (see vol. LI. p. 312. col. 2). Dr. Kennicott, in 1759, dedicated his second volume on the "State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament" to his much respected friend, Dr. Hunt, to whom he stood "indebted for his knowledge of the very elements of the Hebrew language." The insolent and degrading reflections on the amiable professor, from the foul pen of an impertinent Frenchman, who had been hospitably received by him, partly occasioned an animated "Lettre à Monsieur A[nquetil] du P[erron] dans laquelle est compris l'Examen de sa Traduction des Livres attribués à Zoroastre *. A Londres: chez P. Elmsly, 1771;" in which is the following passage: "Nous avons, Monsieur, l'honneur de connaitre le Docteur Hunt, et faisons gloire de le respecter," p. 22. This letter was written by the late truly eminent Sir William Jones, then only B. A.; who was fully sensible of the great merits of his friend Dr. Hunt, and consequently indignant at the presumption and ingratitude of the conceited Frenchman. It is greatly to be regretted that the good doctor was so disinclined to finish the works he had projected. It might not, however, be so much disinclination as real want of leisure: for, besides that not a little of his time was occupied in attending to the various foreign travellers who engaged his notice while on their visits to the University, his constant residence in it occasioned frequent interruptions from many correspondents, who wished to consult him upon subjects of enquiry, which could there only be satisfactorily discussed. The late Dr. Gregory Sharpe, among many other learned men at home, was under no small obligations to him, though no notice is taken of such obligations in the prolegomena prefixed to the two volumes of the celebrated Dr. Hyde's Dissertations, &c. published by him from the Clarendon press, in 1767, in quarto. During the progress of this laudable undertaking, the editor was continually applying to the professor, who afforded every information in his power, and even bestowed his assistance in correcting the sheets at the press. But so listless and unconscionable was the former, as to solicit the latter to undertake the unwelcome task of translating a long English detail of introductory matter into Latin; which being declined by the professor, the editor was so much chagrined, that several expressions of compliment were curtailed or erased from the manuscript, when

* See vol. XXXII. p. 373—611.

it was committed to the ready pen of the claſſical Dr. John Burton*. This rather extraordinary circumſtance, relative to the ſupercilious editor, was imparted by the profeſſor himſelf to his friends, with as much reſentment as his genuine good-nature would permit. In a letter to Biſhop Pearce, part of which is printed in Dr. Johnſon's Life of his Lordſhip, prefixed to his Commentary on the Four Evangeliſts, &c. Dr. Hunt writes thus: "I went ſoon after Sir Iſaac Newton's death into Lord Macclesfield's family." Sir Iſaac died in March, 1726. In vol. LVIII. p. 508, you have printed the ſlight epitaph on Dr. Hunt; but farther information is ſtill requiſite as to the place of his birth, &c. &c. to ſupply the preſent deficient narrative.

It ſhould have been obſerved, that the learned profeſſor's Diſſertation on Proverbs, vii. 22, 23, publiſhed by himſelf in 1743, is the only part of the poſthumous volume in 1775, which had, till then, been preſented to the world.

ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

THE entertaining "Anecdotes of the Arts" are put into the beſt poſſible way to become more inſtructive, by the general invitation for amplifications given by Mr. Dallaway to your numerous correſpondents, in vol. LXX. p. 1264, where the author expreſſes himſelf with ſo much candour, that it cannot be thought diſpleaſing to him to have *his* ſentiments on *modern gardening* fully diſcuſſed in your pages.

In a note to the "Anecdotes of the Arts" we read as follows:

"In Mr. Repton's ſyſtem, the naked'm anſion, the ſhaven lawn, and ſerpentine lake in the diſtance, are repeated till they nauſeate. *Tædet me harum quotidianarum formarum!* Taſte and nature, however, have found able advocates in Mr. Uvedale Price and Mr. R. P. Knight, whoſe efforts may ſtill reprieve 'the obſolete prolixity of ſhade.'" *Cowper.*

After giving credit for the Latin quotation, as particularly deſcriptive of what will produce a nauſea from the jargon of ſounds, it may not be amiſs to conſider whether it be applicable to Mr. Repton's mode of gardening. To the generality of thoſe who have travelled on the Continent, the extreme neatneſs and comfort about the dwellings of the Engliſh are particularly ſtriking. The firſt denunciation of God's wrath againſt fallen man, "In the ſweat of thy face ſhalt thou eat bread," ſeems, in this iſland, productive of a comfort which in ſome degree conveys him back to Paradiſe; and, however we may for a moment admire ſavage nature, the eye will never dwell with pleaſure but on the cultivated ſcene. True taſte being founded upon common ſenſe and the fitneſs of things, it would be as abſurd for an architect to proportion the height of his ſteps to the ſize of his building, as to ſuppoſe that rude and neglected nature ſhould gratify the ſight when ſurrounding the houſes of the great; but, when attached to the middle orders, it ſhould have a direct contrary tendency. Labour, indeed, was miſemployed when ſpent in converting beautiful banks into dull terraces, in forming artificial *jet d'eau's* and whimſical hedges; but it can never be ſaid that, in dreſſing the lawn, in cauſing the rivulet to wind down the fruitful vale in beautiful meanders, and clothing the hills with wood, violence is done to Nature; but, on the contrary, that the labour, which for our ſins we are condemned to uſe, is beſt employed in beautifying the face of the earth we inhabit. Why are the manſions of the great, the entire production of art, erected, if no effort of human labour is to be ſeen beyond the walls? Can the eye bear the quick tranſition? Will a palace harmonize with a foreſt? In ſhort, Mr. Urban,

* See Gent. Mag. vol. XLI. pp. 305—308. vol. LXVII. p. 460, col. 1. 743. col. 2. His epitaph occurs vol. LI. 120.

ban, I cannot help thinking the ſtyle of *non-gardening* by Meſſrs. Price and Knight a tiſſue of the deſtructive principles of the natural rights of man, and as little calculated to produce comfort, or improve the national taſte. That a return of ſome particular thoughts ſhould be common to Mr. Repton, as to other artiſts, is not extraordinary; but that no man exerts his talents more to conceal his art, cannot be denied. To Mr. Dallaway's quotation, I would oppoſe them with the following remarks from Lord Orford on modern gardening *. "*L'ennui du beau amene le goût du ſingulier.* The noble ſimplicity of the Auguſtan age was driven out by falſe taſte. The gigantic, the puerile, the quaint, and at laſt the *barbarous*, and the monkiſh, had each their ſucceſſive admirers. *We* have given the true model of gardening to the world; let other countries mimic or corrupt our taſte; but let it reign here on its verdant throne, original by its elegant ſimplicity, and proud of no other art than that of *ſoftening Nature's harſhneſſes*, and copying her graceful touch. The more we expect novelty, the ſooner our taſte will be vitiated. Situations are every where ſo various, that *there never can be a ſameneſs* while the diſpoſition of ground is ſtudied and followed, and every incident of view turned to advantage."

THE GHOST OF KENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Groſvenor-ſq. Feb.* 18.

IN your account of the death of Edward, Earl of Aldborough, &c. p. 91, you ſay he died in Dublin, &c. *No*; he died, of a ſtroke of the palſy, at his manſion of Belan, in the county of Wicklow, Jan. 2; and was buried in a vault in St. Thomas's church, in Dublin, the 7th of the ſame month. He married, firſt, Barbara, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Herbert. He took the leaſe of the ground of the city of London, and planned and built Stratford-place, and Aldborough-houſe, where they reſided. At her death he let it on leaſe, on marrying a ſecond wife, Ann-Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Henniker, of Newton-hall, near Dunmow, and Stratford-houſe, Weſt Ham, both in the county of Eſſex, then baronet (now lord). His Lordſhip was married at the houſe of her aunt, the Dowager-dutcheſs of Chandos, in Groſvenor-ſquare, by the Archbiſhop of York. He received with her a fortune, paid down in money, of 50,000l. which redeemed from incumbrances his large fortune in both kingdoms. He then built a new manſion for himſelf in Stratford-place, next door to Aldborough-houſe, for their town reſidence, and finiſhed Stratford-place. Never were two hearts more firmly united. Conjugal felicity was their aim, and each other's happineſs their object; and they were jointly the encouragers of the arts, the parents of the poor, and the open-hearted friends of the indigent. A more ſincere Chriſtian, a more loyal ſubject, a firmer patriot, a better huſband, or a better man, never lived. He was ſovereign of the borough of Baltinglaſs, to which town he was a conſtant and large benefactor, and in which he had great property. He built the town of Stratford upon Slaney, of 400 ſtone houſes ſlated; a ſuperb church, which he endowed; and, although a ſtrict Proteſtant, a place of worſhip for the Roman Catholicks. He gave bleaching grounds and lent money to eſtabliſh manufactories in it. He alſo has erected, in Dublin, a grand ſtone manſion, in the higheſt and moſt elegant ſtyle, with playhouſe, cold-bath, muſic room, and every requiſite, now finiſhed, for his intended reſidence. His laſt act was the erection of the Corinthian pillar noticed in vol. LXX. p. 230. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his title by his next brother, John, now Earl of Aldborough, &c. H.

* Quarto ed. 1798, vol. II. p. 542.

Mr.

Rev. C. Turner del. Mon.

Sup. SANDERSON'S *House at Boothby Pagnel.*

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

THE drawing sent herewith (*Plate I.*) exhibits the church and South-east view of the parsonage-house at Boothby Paynel, in the deanery of Grantham, and county of Lincoln. The middle part of the house, which connected the front with the study (a room 16 feet by 12), is down, and the whole in too bad a state for reparation. Dr. Robert Sanderson, whose long residence at Boothby Paynel gives celebrity to the place, was born at Rotheram, educated at Lincoln college, in Oxford, and, in 1617, presented by his kinsman, Lord Viscount Castleton, to the rectory of Wiburton, near Boston; but, that air not agreeing with his constitution, he resigned that living, and, in 1619, became rector of Boothby Paynel, on the presentation of Thomas Harrington, esq. In 1631, he was made chaplain to king Charles I; and, in 1633, was recommended by George earl of Rutland to the rectory of Muston, in Leicestershire; which being in the immediate neighbourhood of Belvoir, he became of course an attendant there, both in 1634 and 1636, when King Charles I. honoured that castle with a visit; and probably waited on the king at Oxford, where, in August 1636, he was honoured with the degree of D.D.; and, in 1642, was professor of divinity in that University. In 1648 he was ousted of his professorship, and retiring to Boothby was there taken prisoner, and carried to Lincoln, to be exchanged for the rector of Allington, who had been taken by the king's party. He was, however, soon released; but was afterwards plundered and ill-treated. In 1660, he was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln at the age of 73, and died Jan. 29, 1662.

Previous to the passing the Act of Uniformity (1661), some alterations were made in the Liturgy by the Bishops. The prayer "for all conditions of men," and the "general thanksgiving," were both added; compositions which have never been excelled, and but seldom equalled. The piety, the spirit, the happy adoption of language, conspicuous in these prayers, must ever render them subjects of admiration to men of true taste and principle. They are both ascribed to Bishop Sanderson, though there is a tradition in St. John's college that assigns the former to Bishop Gunning. There is, however, a similarity of style, which seems to mark them both as proceeding from the same pen; and, as the Thanksgiving was avowedly Sanderson's, we have a right to conclude that he was the author of both.

The following is extracted from the copy of the will of this reverend Prelate in the British Museum *, and relates to the disposal of his invaluable MS Collections of history and genealogy.

"I give to my son Henry all the books in my study, whether printed or written, that relate to the History of England, or to Heraldry, or to Genealogies foreign or domestic, together with all paper books, and loose papers of that concernment (which are very many, and would be highly valued of such as delight in that kind of study), either for himself to make use of (if his genius will incline thereto), or else to part with them to some such person as will give a good rate for them; for, having used so much care and diligence as I have done to make those collections, I would not have my pains therein too much undervalued."

Mr. Walton says, Sanderson was an excellent herald and genealogist, and that he left about 20 MS volumes in those sciences †, some of them relating particularly to Lincolnshire, and extremely curious ‡,

* Harl. MSS. No. 7048, p. 356.

† Walton's Lives, p. 34.

‡ Whence it appears that Sanderson had free access to the monuments at Grimsthorpe castle, collected by the Earl of Lindsey to the time of the civil wars, and relating to a great number of Lincolnshire families.

are

are now fortunately preserved in the library of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks. But what will render his fame immortal, while Virtue and Learning are regarded amongſt men, are his theological works, and the great hand he had in the reviſal of the Liturgy, particularly in compoſing the new Collects*.

Liſt of Incumbents at Boothby Paynel.

1575, John Haſker; 1605, Ambroſe Ward; 1613, Thomas Burton; 1619, Robert Sanderſon; 1661, Humphry Babington, D. D. by the king, on the conſecration of Bp. Sanderſon to the ſee of Lincoln; 1692, Wm. Parkins; 1720, John Norvell; 1728, Tho. Cowper; 1733, Robert Rowland; 1780, John Rowland Litchford.

Yours, &c. E. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 21.

IN your laſt volume, p. 699, you record the death of the Rev. William Bagſhaw Stevens, D.D.; and, in p. 897, add a few very ſhort notices to that article of your Obituary.

I confeſs I had hoped his many literary friends in Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire would not have ſuffered him to have gone to his grave ſo little honoured; and that, ere this, I ſhould have ſeen in your pages a full and ſatisfactory account of him. As it has not been done, I, who had a very ſlight acquaintance with him, venture to ſend you theſe imperfect memorials.

William Bagſhaw Stevens was born, about 1755, at Abingdon, where his father was an apothecary; and was brought up at the ſchool of his native town. Thence he removed to Oxford, and was elected a demy of Magdalen college; from which, though many years elapſed before the vacancy of his proper county occurred, he at length ſucceeded to a fellowſhip.

He was very early diſtinguiſhed for his poetical talents, and publiſhed ſome poems, intituled, "Indian Odes," in 1775, when an under-graduate. It was probably ſoon after he had taken his firſt degree, at leaſt it was not later than 1778, that he engaged as an aſſiſtant to Dr. Prior, at the ſchool of Repton, in Derbyſhire, which had long been a favourite ſeminary of the neighbouring gentry; but, poſſibly owing to the maſter's increaſing age, began then to ſhew ſymptoms of a rapid declenſion. At Dr. Prior's death, which happened ſoon after, Mr. Stevens, then in orders, was appointed his ſucceſſor. Whether the ſeeds of decay, which were already ſown, could not now by any common efforts be ſuppreſſed, or whether the indolent and abſtracted habits of a poetical and independent mind rather foſtered than counteracted what a dull and prudent man, with ſcarcely a ſpark of Mr. Stevens's ſcholarſhip, might have eaſily overcome, it muſt be in candour admitted, that the ſchool gradually diminiſhed in the number of its ſcholars during his time, notwithſtanding his great exertions at firſt, and the very creditable manner in which the Siege of Damaſcus, and other theatrical repreſentations were there performed by his ſcholars, before a very numerous and polite audience, in 1780.

In 1782, Mr. Stevens publiſhed, in quarto, a poem in blank verſe, intituled, "Retirement *;" to which were added three or four ſhort pieces. From this period he was a frequent correſpondent of your Magazine under the ſignature M. C. S. *viz. Magd. Coll. Semiſoc.* among which are many pieces of poetry, and many of criticiſm, particularly on our old Engliſh bards; and in your vol. LVI. p. 1109, may be ſeen ſome diſcuſſion of his merits as a writer by Mr. H. White, of Lichfield, the friend and ſtrenuous defender of Miſs Seward, who

* Walton, ut ſupra.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 243.

is

is particularly mentioned in an elegant sonnet of Stevens's upon Lichfield in 1783, as printed in Mr. Shaw's History of Staffordshire. (Vol. I. pp. 343, 344.)

"And here the flower of England's virgin train, [pride,
Boast of our isle, Lichfield's peculiar
Here Seward caught the dew-drops of her strain [tide.
From Grief and Fancy's magic-mingled
Exult, fair city, and indulge the praise
A grateful stranger to thy glory pays."

Before Mr. Mundy's exquisite descriptive poem, "Needwood Forest" (a poem which it is singularly strange that the delicacy of the author will not suffer to be published *), is a sonnet by Mr. Stevens; and some stanzas by him, dated Repton, Nov. 28, 1788, are prefixed to the first book of Dr. Darwin's Botanic Garden.

In the Topographer, II. 39, 40, are three idyls by him.

The scene of these elegant idyls is the river Trent; and the subject of the second the hermitage of Anchor church on the banks of that interesting river, within the grounds of the late Sir Robert Burdett at Foremark, as more fully described in the above pages; where, also, p. 249, 279, &c. are full accounts, with engravings, of Repton school and church, &c.

The hospitable house of Foremark afforded, indeed, during all the poet's long residence at Repton, till the late death of the aged possessor, a table at which he was always welcome, and where he had an opportunity of mixing with a variety of people of fortune and rank. Mr. Stevens performed the service of the small church within the grounds, and officiated as chaplain at the house.

On Sir Robert's death, Mr. Stevens became equally a favourite of his grandson and successor, Sir Francis; who, on the death of the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, Jan. 31, 1799 (the father of the Staffordshire Historian), presented him to the rectory of Seckindon, in Warwickshire; to which was added, by Mr. Coutts's interest, the vicarage of Langtbury, in the gift of the Crown. About this time too, he had succeeded to a fellowship of his college, on which occasion he took the degree of D. D. so that his income became, comparatively at least, affluent.

But Providence did not permit him long to enjoy a state of circumstances, to which he had probably looked for many years with a fond impatience. About May 24, 1800, he sunk from his chair in a fit of apoplexy; and, after remaining three or four days insensible, died on the 28th of that month, aged 44. He was unmarried, and left only a single sister who resided with him, whom it is but just to add that Sir F. B. (though his conduct towards another deserving friend, respecting the *second disposal of Seckindon*, will not entitle him to similar praise) has since made very comfortable for life by a most generous gift of 100l. a year.

It is not easy to delineate the character of a man whom we never saw but once on a visit of two or three days, and with whose general acquaintance one has never conversed; but without a character, what are mere dates and titles of publications? I will venture, therefore, if it be but to provoke the idle pens of those friends who knew him better! Dr. Stevens became a candidate for poetical fame so very early in life, that this circumstance had an effect on all his habits and attainments. I do not mean that they all tended to that point; so far from it, that as a very youthful mind, possessed of that warmth and enthusiasm which attends a poetical genius, can never be satisfied with the faint and feeble praise that the chilling and fatal test of publication seems to prove it alone entitled to, he very soon probably relaxed the course of industry and exertion, by which they,

* See long extracts from it in Mr. Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 68.

they, whom he had far out-stripped at starting, in due time passed him by; and, growing disgusted and indifferent, indulged himself in picking the flowers that casually tempted him at the foot of Parnassus!

"Meads lowing, tune of birds, and lapse of streams, [Muse
And saunter with a book, and warbling
In praise of hawthorns.—Life's whole business this!
Is it to bask i'the sun! If so, a snail
Were happy crawling on a Southern wall."

——— "Think of some
Assiduous booby mounting o'er your head,
And thence with saucy grandeur looking down:
Think of (Reflection's stab!) the pitying friend
With shoulder shrug'd and sorry *!"

Stevens, though from the time of his first publication he seems to have withdrawn all regular courtship or opinion of the Muse, could not forbear, during every subsequent period of his life, to pay her occasional homage and offerings. But he seemed too often to do it by stealth, and to be ashamed of the indulgence. He appeared not to love to own his native propensities, and too often in company to range himself on the side of the stupid and the sensual, and to join in the sneer and the laugh against the unsolid abstractions of intellectual pleasures. This seemed to me a weakness, but not very unlike what was possessed by greater men, who had not the same excuses for it. Congreve and Gray could not endure to be noticed as authors, but as gentlemen who wrote for their amusement. So Stevens, when he took the part of what is triumphantly called practical sense, against what is termed in derision book-learning, deserted a higher character, to which he had considerable pretensions, for one which all his natural endowments and early acquisitions ill-qualified him for, and which, had it really belonged to him, would have degraded him in the opinion of all reflecting minds. He was on the first approach shy, reserved, and awkward; but on more familiar acquaintance became frank and undisguised; yet could never have attained the ease and flexibility of a man of the world.

He was perhaps from nature, or early disgust, or the abstracted occupations of his own mind, too indifferent to the good opinions of those for whom he had no particular friendship; and, therefore, did not take sufficient pains to counteract the censures of that neglect which was probably the consequence rather than the cause of the decay of his school. But his temper was good, his heart was benevolent; he was a grateful and affectionate son, a kind brother, and unfeignedly beloved by his friends. In whatever unelevated sentiments against the better impulses of his heart disappointment might induce him to indulge, he was ingenuous and undisguised; so that they appeared venial affectations rather than inherent defects.

On his poetical powers I may safely venture to confer general praise; but to discriminate the peculiar nature of his genius, is a more difficult and doubtful task. His Indian Odes I only once saw, more than eleven years ago; and his "Retirement," which I formerly possessed, I have by some means lost. Stevens's talent was turned to descriptive poetry; Collins, who had once been of the same college, was one of his models, and he had studied him with uncommon attention; yet he did not always imitate him with success. But who can hope to follow with equal steps a bard, who, in his sublime Ode to the Passions, has produced a just rival to Dryden's immortal composition on Alexander's feast? Stevens was never trite or prosaic; his fancy was copious and his language rich; but, like his model, he was more attentive to imagery than sentiment. In search of metaphor and

* Dr. Sneyd Davies's beautiful epistle against indolence.

and personification, he is apt to deviate too far from simplicity; and becomes sometimes encumbered, harsh, and tiresomely pompous. When he imitates Horace, therefore, whose easy felicity of language could never yet be approached, he is peculiarly unfortunate in the attempt to produce a likeness *.

If Stevens had "the words that burn," he too much wanted "the thoughts that breathe." Thought, indeed, seems seldom with him to predominate over expression. This was the fashion of the period when he first became a candidate for fame; but the fashion, as is always the case, has nearly exhausted itself. The excess, to which it was carried by the Della-Crusca school, drew on it all that just ridicule which has almost put an end to it. Stevens, however, was of a very different cast from these wretched scribblers. His poetry was not a cluster of gorgeous words huddled together without order or meaning. His images were drawn, not from his memory, but his fancy; his combinations were original; and, if he sometimes, like his models, became obscure, he was often vigorous and happy. There were surely times at which he felt the genuine impulse of the Muse, and touched the true chords of the lyre; and had he, instead of suffering the damps of early disappointment to repress his exertions, regularly continued to cultivate his poetical talents, there are few to whom he would have needed to yield the laurel.

I doubt whether this character will satisfy the fondness of friendship. But let it be remembered that indiscriminate panegyric defeats its own intentions; for it neither excites interest, nor gains credit. If they who knew Dr. Stevens better had done what affection seemed to dictate, this memoir would never have been written. Let them, therefore, answer for its defects! F. S.

*** Mr. Shaw having been favoured with a sight of the above by his friend F. S. has authorized the Editor to say, his humbler pen, too much devoted to drier subjects, would have made its best efforts soon after the death of his particular friend and formerly tutor *, had not a fever, occasioned by travelling in the very hot summer, not only prevented that wish, but likewise his Staffordshire pursuits, till it was too late in the year. However, being now sufficiently recovered, S. S. thus begs leave to inform his subscribers, &c. that he is finishing at the press a second portion of that work, to be published early in April, as advertized on this month's cover: and he is very happy to find the above melancholy event taken up by his much more able and ingenious friend F. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 16.

THE life of a learned and contemplative Divine, whose useful endeavours in the illustration of our Common Prayer are yet gratefully remembered, claims the attention of your readers.

CHARLES WHEATLEY was born Feb. 6, 1686, in Paternoster Row, London. He had no claim to high descent; his father was a reputable tradesman, of whose family I have heard nothing; and his mother, whose maiden name was *White*, was a lineal descendant of Ralph, brother to Sir Thomas White, once Mayor of London, and founder of St. John Baptist college, in Oxford, where Mr. Wheatley afterwards claimed a fellowship. On Jan. 9, 1699, he was entered at Merchant Taylors school,

* See Gent. Mag. LVI. p. 426, where however there are some some good lines, though they bear not the most remote resemblance to the manner of Horace.

* From whom S. S. now possesses an early MS copy of "Retirement," differing much from that printed poem, and in many respects superior to it, as being freer from those unnatural and encumbered expressions too often created by over studied corrections.

where,

where, after ſome time, he was placed under the care of Dr. Matthew Shorting. In 1706, he was entered a commoner of St. John's, Oxford, and in the following year was admitted to a founder's-kin fellowſhip. At St John's his tutor was Dr. James Knight, afterwards preſented by his college to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre, London; a learned and judicious divine, whoſe friendſhip and eſteem Mr. Wheatley long preſerved, and of whom it was his pride to boaſt, that he continued "his *pupil* to his dying-day;" and added, "to this good and great man, under God, I muſt heartily profeſs, that, if I have made any knowledge, or have made any progreſs, it is owing; and, if I have not, upon myſelf only be all the ſhame." This was the friend to whom, with Doctors Waterland and Berriman, he ſubmitted his ſermons on the Creeds, and from whom he acknowledged having received ſeveral very uſeful and inſtructive hints, which he found very ſerviceable when he came to enlarge and finiſh them for the preſs. Jan. 28, 1709, he took the degree of Batchelor of Arts, and proceeded maſter, March 28, 1713. Soon after taking his maſter's degree, he reſigned his fellowſhip; and on Aug. 16, the ſame year, married Mary, daughter to Dr. William Findall, of the Clarendon preſs. And here I ſhall mention that Hearne, in one of his Pocket Diaries, which may be ſtill viewed as monuments of his credulity, has unjuſtly minuted againſt Mr. Wheatley a charge of immorality. Hearne, we know, was a Non-juror, whoſe opinions, when directed againſt the Clergy of an oppoſite deſcription, were ſeldom moderate, and ſometimes hardly Chriſtian. Not long after his marriage he removed to a curacy in London, and on May 24, 1717, was choſen lecturer of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, on the death of Mr. Shepheard. The exact time when he was preſented by Dr. Aſtry, (treaſurer of St. Paul's) to the vicarages of Brent and Furneaux Pelham, in Hertfordſhire, I do not know; nor can I tell when he married his ſecond wife, *Mary*, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Fogg, miniſter of Alhallows Staining, who ſurvived him. In domeſtic life, we are aſſured, by the editor of his ſermons, he was happy, for both his wives were grave, diſcreet, and religious. At his own expence he built a vicarage-houſe at Furneaux Pelham; and, as his livings lay contiguous, ſupplied them both himſelf. Having procured ſeveral benefactions for them, he obtained their augmentation from Queen Anne's bounty, and, as a farther increment, left them at his death 200l. At Furneaux Pelham he ſpent the laſt 14 years of his life; where he died of a dropſy and aſthma, May 13, 1742.

His works were:

1. "A Rational Illuſtration of the Book of Common Prayer and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Church of England," London, 17..; which has gone through no leſs than eight editions.

2. "An Hiſtorical Vindication of the 85th Canon; ſhewing that the Form of Bidding-prayer, before Sermon, has been preſcribed and enjoined ever ſince the Reformation." London, 8vo. 1718*.

3. "Chriſtian Exceptions to the plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper. With a Method propoſed for coming at the True and Apoſtolick Senſe of that Holy Sacrament," 8vo.

4. "Private Devotions at the Holy Communion, adapted to the Public Office in the Liturgy." A ſingle ſheet,

* Among the MSS. given by Dr. Rawlinſon to the Bodleian Library are ſeveral volumes of Miſcellaneous diſcourſes by Mr. Lewis, of Margate. In one of them are "Some remarks on Mr. Wheatley's Notion of the Obligation of the Canons, and his Cenſure of the Royal Supremacy," written in 1718.

adapted

adapted to Common Prayer-books of all ordinary sizes.

5. "The Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, so far as they are expressive of a co-equal and co-eternal Trinity in Unity, and of perfect Godhead and Manhood in one only Christ, explained and confirmed by the Holy Scriptures, in a manner adapted to common Apprehensions. In Eight Sermons preached in Part at the Lady Moyer's Lecture in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, in the Years 1733 and 1734." Lond. 1738, 8vo.

He likewise printed six single sermons, which were afterwards added to the 44 prepared for the press by himself, and published, after his death, in 3 vols. 8vo. by Dr. Berriman, 1753.

To the library of his college he was an occasional benefactor in his life time; and by his will bequeathed to it the following works:

"Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, in Eight Books" (corrected in order for a new edition) London, 1723.

Book of Common Prayer, fol. Lond. 1662.

Ordination Offices collated with the Ordinals.

Common Prayer-book with Mr. Wheatley's MS remarks.

Wheatley on the Common Prayer, fol. 1723, richly illustrated with MS notes by Dr. Waterland.

Wheatley on the Common Prayer, 8vo. with the MS observations of Mr. Robert Watts, Fellow of St. John's.

The same, in 2 vols. 8vo, interleaved with Mr. Wheatley's own MS additions.

Mr. Wheatley's Collections on the Common Prayer *, MS.

His Common-place Book to the primitive Fathers, MS.

His general Index of Ecclesiastical Matters, MS.

His Monatesseron Evangelicum, MS.

A Letter by Dr. Waterland on Lay-baptism, MS.

Transcript of Mr. Boyle's account of the martyrdom of Theodora and Didymus; being supposed to be taken from the original draught of this Tract, which Mr. Boyle himself had lost, having, as he owns, re-composed what was printed from memory. J.

* In the library of Sion college, London, is a copy of the Common Prayer, black-letter, collated by Mr. Wheatley with the sealed book.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Jan.* 20.

SINCE the termination of the late *dire* contest for a member to represent this Borough in Parliament, a copy of the Poll, alphabetically digested, has been published.

The Publisher's Address to the Reader deserves, in my judgement at least, to be circulated as widely as may be. Not only the great body of freemen of the Borough dispersed abroad in this and every other county in the kingdom, but every true friend to our happy Constitution should read it. I need not add, that, by your inserting it in your excellent Magazine, the end will be in a great measure attained. A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

"We take the liberty of presenting to the publick an accurate statement of the Poll for a representative for the Borough of Leicester, towards the close of the year 1800, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Rancliffe.

"The two candidates were, Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, in the county of Leicester, esq. and John Manners, of Buckminster, in the same county, esq. The poll proceeded by tallies, and was continued during 15 days, the utmost period allowed by law. At its close, 2990 voters had polled; and Mr. Babington had a majority of 154, with a respectable body of his friends unpolled.

"But the length and severity of the contest are not the circumstances which render it most remarkable. Its singular importance, not only to the town and county of Leicester, but to the kingdom at large, was derived from its being a contest for *principles*.

"The nature of the principles which animated the opposite parties shall

shall not be explained by a reference to their anonymous hand-bills, their favourite acclamations and songs, or even to their emblematic banners, or their widely different methods of conducting the election, though these were all abundantly significant; but by laying before the reader the descriptions given of them by the candidates themselves. Mr. Babington, supported by the two powerful interests in the borough of Leicester, comprising with a few exceptions all the electors of property in the place, declared in his concluding address, that he and his friends had 'been contending in the cause of public virtue and loyalty, of the rights of Englishmen, and of civil society, against a spirit and a course of proceedings alike hostile to them all.'

Mr. Manners, with supporters of a very different description, characterized the contest, in a public advertisement under his signature, as a '*contest between the rich and the poor, the oppressors and the oppressed!*'

"The respectable and loyal part of the community, full of gratitude for the unparalleled blessings enjoyed under our excellent Constitution, deeply sensible how much the continuance of these blessings depends on harmony and union between the higher and lower classes of society, and viewing with horror the Jacobin principles and bloody anarchy which have been the curse of France, has passed a decisive judgement between the contending parties; and succeeding generations will confirm this judgement, as long as the circumstances of the contest are known, and British hearts fill British bosoms.

"The terms used by Mr. Manners, in the passage quoted from his advertisement, make it necessary to add, for the information of posterity, that the year 1800 was a season of scarcity; and that, during the winter, spring, and summer, preceding the election, the wants of the poor of Leicester had been relieved by the wealthy inhabitants with persevering and unexampled liberality; and there was every prospect of the dwellings of the poor being cheered, during the dreary season which was approaching, at the commencement of the election, by no less laudable and signal exertions of bounty."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

YOUR amusing correspondent Anthony Sinsot, in his recollections of Kilkenny castle, (p. 21.) has fallen into a trifling error on the subject of its noble owner, which in your next monthly publication it may be well to rectify. I need scarcely remind you that I refer to the earldom of Ormond, which A. S. considers to be a new creation that took place a few years since. Far otherwise, my good sir. Walter Butler, now Earl of Ormond and Ossory, was *restored* in blood to those titles, which had lain dormant for more than half a century in his family, since the chieftain of it, (the great Duke of Ormond,) was attainted, in consequence of his attachment to the exiled family of Stuart. Lord Ormond, on the reversal of the attainder, instead of being placed at the bottom of the list of Irish earls, took place by more than two centuries of the Earl of Clanricarde (till then premier earl of Ireland as such), or rather of the Earl of Cork, the earldom of Clanricarde being at that time merged in the marquisate of the same name. Taking rank from the date of the earliest patent, he sits as Earl of Ormond under the creation of 1 Edw. III. A. D. 1327. Immediately on this event's taking place, the Fair Recluse of Llangollen, the friend and associate of Miss Ponsonby, took the title of *Lady Eleanor* Butler.

"Gentle Agnes! plus d'honneur tu merites,
Fertilisant les sauvages recoins,
Que ce que peut dans un cloître operer
Claude Nonain, ou bien devote hermite."

Yours, &c. CAMBER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

I BEG that, through the means of your most interesting Magazine of knowledge, I may inform R. G. that the picture at Keel, in Staffordshire, of Poet Dryden, has not the least similitude to that mentioned at Chesterton by Mr. Malone,

Malone*, and likewiſe in your vol. LXII. p. 225, and which is ſtill loſt to the Pigott family. It was certainly the moſt probable of all events, that Poet Dryden would give his moſt valuable picture, done by Sir Godfrey Kneller, to his kinſman at Cheſterton, at whoſe houſe he ſpent many of his beſt days, and whoſe friendſhip he courted from the influence of painful neceſſity, and reſpect to a liberal heart and purſe. The picture at Keel is ſuppoſed younger than the one late at Cheſterton. R. S.

Copy of a Letter to E. JERNINGHAM, *Eſq. on the firſt Edition of his ſelect Sermons, tranſlated from the French of the Biſhop of* Meaux.

SIR, *Lichfield, June* 23, 1800.

YOUR introductory Eſſay to thoſe extracts from the Biſhop of Meaux, with which you have recently favoured the publick, is beautiful compoſition, and contains ſome uſeful admonition to our Clergy. I am, however, inclined to believe, that it complains of a remedileſs habit of ſtyle in our pulpit oratory; that its ſo much quieter nature than that of the French Prelate, from whom you give ſpecimens of fervent example, is too deeply laid in the calmer doctrines of our Reformed Church, in national character, and national taſte, and in the leſs ſecluded lives of our prieſts, to make it elegible for them to adopt the perſonal appeals, the familiar pathos, the vehement exhortations, and the fulminating threats, of the Roman-catholic pulpit.

That our Liturgy is more glowing than are the generality of the ſermons which ſucceed it, I confeſs; but recollect, that prayer is, in its nature, more fervent than admonition. The aſcetic lives of the Papal clergy, in that period, threw a ſacredneſs around them, which diſpoſed their congregation to liſten more reverently to their exhortations, more ſubmiſſively to their Philippics.

But when we ſee that man in the pulpit, whom we are accuſtomed to meet at the feſtal board, at the card table, perhaps ſeen join in the dance, and over whoſe frailties, in common with our own, no holy curtain has been drawn, we expect *modeſt* exhortations, *ſober* reaſoning, *chaſtized* denunciation. I have uniformly ſeen the audience more diſguſted than touched and alarmed by that bolder ſtyle which you wiſh to ſee prevail; eſpecially where the preacher was *young*, and not inveſted with the enſigns of elevated office.

It ſhould be conſidered alſo, that Superſtition is always more violent than rational Faith; Popery than Proteſtantiſm; the fancied inſpiration of our Methodiſts, Quakers, and other ſectaries, than the doctrines of the Eſtabliſhed Church. Popery had to ſtimulate the reſolution to immenſe and unnatural ſacrifices; of the connubial propenſities; of attachments, filial, fraternal, and ſocial; and ſhe knew that *reaſonable* Chriſtianity had not competent powers; that, to combat the lightſome paſſions, it was neceſſary to call in the aid of the darker. So alſo the modern Calviniſtic ſchool, which inculcates the *principles* of Methodiſm, without confeſſing its name.

The laws of England do not allow monaſtic ſeclusion, with its ſevere corporal penances. Our *eſſential* Methodiſts invent monaſteries for the *mind*, with all their diſmal train of needleſs renunciations, of that uſeful moral ſchool, the ſtage, the public concert room, and the dance; with thoſe rigid and gloomy tenets, which are utterly inconſiſtent with the juſtice of the Deity, and founded only on a few texts of St. Paul, who owns that he is not certain that he *always* ſpeaks with an inſpired ſpirit.

It has been juſtly obſerved, in a late admirable religious tract, in which Chriſtianity appears with all the mild and amiable ſpirit of its *divine Founder*, that French liberty, and the violence of monarchial zeal in England, modern Philoſophy, and modern Calviniſm, place our freedom, our religion, and our morals, on a narrow and waſting iſthmus, between Anarchy and Deſpotiſm, between Infidelity and Bigotry.

Thoſe preachers and writers who would force us into the latter extreme, are obliged to agitate themſelves, and they ſtrive to agitate their congregation, and their readers, by the ebullition of enthuſiaſm; and to rely ſolely on the influence of the *Terrible Graces*. It is expected, that the eloquence of the Reformed

* Life of Dryden, vol. I. p. 276.

Reformed and Eſtabliſhed Church ſhould, like the ſpirit and maxims of the *Saviour* whom it preaches, be mild and placid; ſhould remind us that he has aſſerted, "his yoke is eaſy, and his burthen light;" that it ſhould allure, rather than aſtoniſh, perſuade rather than appal; that it ſhould be like the ſerene ſummer evening, in which the ſoul aſpires and rejoices in the influence of pious and humble hope, and in the contemplation of boundleſs *mercy*; that it ſhould leave to Superſtition, her lightnings and her tempeſts; to ſay to *Fear*, be *thou* my chief ally,

"And men ſhall know thee by the throbbing heart, [mournful line;
When thy dark power inſpires each
Since, tho' ſoft Pity claim her mingled part,
All, all the thunders of the ſcene are thine."

I am jealous for the religious honour of the late century, and for England, when I hear you pronouncing the ſtate of Chriſtian oratory at the commencement of the fourth *regal*, and in that of the eighteenth, meagre and impoveriſhed. Unacquainted with thoſe early polemic compoſitions, I am yet unwilling to think our treaſures, in that line of writing, leſs precious, though they may be leſs voluminous.

Can thoſe nominal ſaints of the *olden* time, with the later prelates of Rome's ſuperſtitious and juggling church, boaſt more energetic and luminous eloquence than the pages of Warburton, Lowth, Newton, Watſon, Horſley, Beattie, Paley, Jenyns, and our young ſacerdotal Marcellus, Robert Feſſows, whoſe recent and admirable polemic compoſitions are not born to die?

Then, in ſermonic literature, what can be more animated, more irradiating to ſceptic ſcruple, than the ſermons of Sherlock? J. Scott's glow with the fire of genius, and the earneſt oratory of ſelf-conviction. Sterne's are dramatic, touching, pathetic. Ogden's, ſolemn, ſtartling, impreſſive, demonſtrative. Blair's are exquiſite, and, on the whole perhaps, *unrivalled*; Imagination twines her richeſt, yet chaſteſt flowers round the adamantine chains of his reaſoning. Uniting piety and morality, his diſcourſes avoid the perplexing themes of myſticiſm, whoſe repoſe is the beſt intereſt of Chriſtianity, whoſe ſacred veil it is at once uſeleſs, rath, and preſumptuous, to put aſide.

I am no great reader of polemic tracts, or of ſermons; thoſe which I have mentioned are the chief compoſitions of that ſpecies by which my attention has been engaged. Doubtleſs there are many others equally able and rich, as is the oratorie cream which you have ſkimmed for us from the Biſhop of Meaux; I ſhould not fear being empowered to produce extracts from the ſermons I have inſtanced, that would contain eloquence vivid and impreſſive, as animates thoſe which you have given from the French prelate.

Permit me alſo to obſerve, that I have not unfrequently witneſſed in the rapt attention, the ſtarting, and ſometimes ſtreaming tears of an Engliſh congregation, triumphs of our own pulpit oratory, decided as thoſe recorded in your book by the vanity of Gregory Nazianzen. Such boaſtful egotiſm, however founded in truth, would in any Britiſh preacher extremely diſguſt his auditors.

The paſſage in your volume which begins on the 7th page of Boſſuet's firſt ſermon, and extends to its cloſe on the 9th, is very noble. The quotation it gives from St. Auſtin ſo forcibly reminds me of a paſſage in Young's Night Thoughts, as to induce me to think it beyond the probability of coincident ideas, and that it muſt have been taken from St. Auſtin, where he ſays, "Time is a feeble imitation of eternity, and it endeavours to ſupply the want of conſiſtency by ſucceſſion. When one day is paſt, another ſucceeds to it, ſo exactly ſimilar, that we do not regret what we have loſt. Thus time deludes, and conceals from us its rapidity; a long reach of its courſe will, however, diſcover the deception. The advancing infirmities of age bear teſtimony, that a great portion of our exiſtence is already ingulphed in his rapid ſtream."

Dr. Young aſks,

"Is it, that Time ſteals on with foot ſo ſoft
To wake indulgence from her golden dream?
To-day is ſo like yeſterday, it cheats,
We take the lying ſiſter for the ſame.
Life glides away, like the ſwift-paſſing brook,
For ever changing, unperceiv'd the change.
In the ſame brook none ever bath'd him twice;
To the ſame life none ever twice awoke;
We think the brook the ſame, the ſame we think
Our life, tho' much more rapid in its flow,
Nor mark the much irrevocably lapſ'd
And mingled with the ſea."

You

You ſee the poet has dilated the thought, and, by that dilation, has added greatly to its perſpicuity without loſing one atom of its force. This is the eternal difference between poets and verſifiers, when they take the ideas of former writers. With the firſt, expanſion is increaſed diſtinctneſs, increaſed beauty, increaſed ſtrength; with the latter, as the words accumulate, the thought enfeebles.

Your extract from the fourth ſermon of Boſſuet forms a ſpirited Philippic againſt tardineſs in alms-giving amongſt the great and the wealthy. So does that from the fifth, againſt the careleſs liver, and the impenitent ſinner; but I much diſlike the extract from the ſixth. The expreſſions ſtrike me as highly irreverent, and like the worſt rant of Methodiſm: inſtance, "The *Meſſiah* is become the goat of abomination;" and, "O Jeſus, I dare no longer pronounce you innocent," in alluſion to his having taken upon him the ſins of mankind; but, it appears to me ſhockingly daring language. The *paſſion* and *expiatory ſacrifice* are not themes on which it becomes the preacher to be luxuriant, and to deck them with the tropes, and figures, and allegories of rhetoric.

Surely the opening of the ſeventh is too exclamatory, but all is good after the interjections ceaſe; and the ſentence, commencing on the 66th page, grandly arreſts the attention. We find all which you have cited from the eighth diſcourſe, ſweet and pathetic; and in the ſermon on the Crucifixion, the triumph of Chriſtianity over the ſinful paſſion, and the dark idolatries they had produced, is ſtrikingly diſplayed. The antitheſis in the cloſe of the paſſage, p. 77, has oratoric effect; yet much, much leſs forcible and ſublime than the concluſion of one of Biſhop Sherlock's ſermons, on a comparative view of Mahometaniſm and Chriſtianity; thus:

"Go to your *Natural Religion*: place before her Mahomet and his diſciples, arrayed in armour and in blood, riding in triumph over the ſpoils of thouſands, and tens of thouſands, who fell by his victorious ſword. Show her the cities which he ſet in flames; the countries which he ravaged and deſtroyed, with the miſerable diſtreſs of their inhabitants. When ſhe has viewed him in this ſcene, carry her into his retirements; ſhew her the prophet's chamber, his concubines, and his wives; let her ſee his adulteries, and hear him alledge Revelation and a divine commiſſion to ſanctify his luſt and his oppreſſion. When ſhe is tired with this proſpect, ſhew her the bleſſed Jesus, humble and meek, doing good to all the ſons of men; patiently inſtructing the ignorant and the perverſe! Let her ſee him in his moſt retired privacies; let her follow him to the *Mount*, and hear his devout ſupplications to God! Carry her to his table, to ſee his poor fare, and to hear his heavenly diſcourſe! Let her ſee him injured, but not provoked! Let her attend him to the tribunal, and contemplate the patience with which he endured the ſcoffs and reproaches of his enemies! Lead her to his *Croſs*; let her view him in the agonies of death, and hear his laſt prayer for his perſecutors, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!" When *Natural Religion* has viewed them both, aſk her which was the *Prophet of God*. But her anſwer we have already had, when ſhe ſaw a part of this ſcene through the eyes of the centurion, who attended Jesus at the Croſs. By him, ſhe ſpoke and ſaid, *Truly this man was the Son of God.*"

To return to the Biſhop of Meaux. By Madame de la Valliere's aſſumption of the veil, in the pride of her youth and beauty, and yet in poſſeſſion of the heart of the firſt monarch in Europe, a much wider field of oratory was opened than we find the prelate diſplaying on his theme. There is neither the fire nor the pathos which might have been expected.

All the paſſions in theſe ſelections which addreſs the triumphant idol of the French people, their fourteenth Louis, pleaſe me extremely. There is a difference, much to the credit of Boſſuet, between thoſe paſſages and the ſervile and boundleſs adulation of the addreſſes, the ſermons, and homilies of the Engliſh to their monarchs, during many generations. The French prelate praiſes his king *modeſtly*; yet pioufly dares to warn and admoniſh him againſt the pernicious adulation of his miniſters and courtiers, and againſt the blandiſhments and the vehemence of his own paſſions.

Mortal man never did, never can, poſſeſs that ſhadeleſs perfection, with which flattery on every hand, and moſt of all, where it is leaſt excuſable, clerical flattery, has, in this country, *ever* been ready injuriouſly to gratify their monarchs of *every* character. It is the unhappy lot of princes that the voice of truth and admonition, of

which

which all human creatures ſtand in need, reaches not their ear. From courtiers it is not to be expected; but it is the duty of the clergy to be their monitors, not their flatterers. The French biſhop knew that duty, and worthily practiſed it *.

Will you allow me to proteſt againſt, what ſeems to me injuſtice to the harmonic talents of this nation; yes, the *higheſt* injuſtice. It is where you obſerve in your eſſay, "that none of our muſical dramas diſcover any original merit; that our muſical compoſers, both vocal and inſtrumental, are cold uninventive compilers, and that all excellence in harmonic compoſition is repugnant to Engliſh genius."

That will ſurely never be ſaid by thoſe who have delivered up their *attention* to Arne's beautiful Comus and Artaxerxes; to the Chaplet, and Shepherd's Lottery of Boyce, and to his exquiſite Solomon. To Smith's operas of The Faries, and The Tempeſt, rich in mellifluent ſtrains. And, O, recollect Purcell's grand dramatic ballads! Mad Beſs, and From roſy Bowers; and his muſic for Shakſpeare's Tempeſt! If it conſtitutes muſical genius to ſpeak the language of the paſſions in dulcet melody and correct harmony, the above-mentioned compoſers vindicate the claims of England in that ſcience. Nor leſs are Arne and Boyce diſtinguiſhed as inſtrumental compoſers; in overture, in concerto, in ſymphony, and in ſonata.—While our Aviſon, a pupil of Geminiani's, is allowed to have excelled his maſter in invention, and equalled him in ſcience.

In *this* day, if the Italians excel us in vocal opera muſic, every other European nation falls immeaſurably below us in that line. In the ſerious glee, for the energy and dignity of counterpoint; the artful, intricate, and volant fugue; and for the melody which prevails amidſt thoſe harmonic combinations, we may challenge all Europe; even the celebrated Syren-ſhores of Song. Yes, impartial judgment will *here* decree us unrivalled, recollecting the ſweet Morley of ancient days, the glees of Webbe, Lord Mornington, of Hayes, of Stevens, Smith, Danby, and Calcot, &c. &c.

Then our compoſers of ſacred muſic have only been excelled by the matchleſs Handel. The renowned Stubat Mater, of Perzoleza, with that of Haſſe, D'Aſtorga, &c. have dulcet airs; *ſome* of which are ſufficiently ſerious; yet, it muſt be confeſſed, that *others* are much too light for their theme; nor can any of them vie in ſolemn dignity, or excel in pathetic ſweetneſs, or in triumphant grandeur, the ſacred airs and choruſes of our own Bird, in Queen Elizabeth's time. His *Non Nobis* is allowed to be the nobleſt canon in the world. Neither may they vie with the choral ſtrains of Blow, and his yet greater pupil, Purcell, in the next century; or with thoſe of Croft, Boyce, and Green, in recent days. Surely it was theirs, and it is yet for our modern gleeiſts,

"To glow with inbred fire,
"And ſcorn the aid of *borrow'd* light."

Very many years have I ſtudied muſic aſſiduouſly, and lived from childhood in the habit of liſtening to the beſt choir-muſic in the kingdom. From feeling, from reflection, and from experience, do I ſpeak, concerning the powers of harmonic compoſition in my native land. I have obſerved alſo a cloying ſameneſs of air and cadence, and great defect of melody in the baſſes of the modern Italian ſong. With all its amorous elegance, I conſider it as more amenable to your cenſure, as to want of originality, than are the ſongs of the late Engliſh operas; while the compoſers of the Italian operas have *ever* ſtood in the ſame relation to Handel that Metaſtatio, as a poet, ſtands to our own Shakſpeare. Much of Handel's mighty ſpirit has lived in the lyres of the Britiſh bards.

The inſtrumental muſic of Italy has extremely degenerated from the flowing ſtrains and rich baſſes of their ſweet Corelli. *There* the Germans, in this day, bear the palm alike from Italy and England, as in vocal harmony their Handel once enabled them to bear it from all of excellent that *any* country had

* Inſtance of the contemptible adulation addreſſed to monarchs. The learned and ingenious Sylveſter, whoſe poetry is ſaid to contain the *prima ſtamina* of the Paradiſe loſt, and who was no leſs celebrated for his *virtues* than for his *talents*, thus proſtitutes his praiſe to the ſtupid and tyrannous pedant James I. then ſitting on the throne.

"To foes a terror, and to friends a tower:
Error's defyer, and true Faith's defence:
A ſword to Wrong, a ſhield to Innocence:
Cheering the milde, checking the wilde with power:
The ſtarre of other ſtates, and ſterne of our:
The rod of Vice, and Virtue's recompence:
Long live King *James*
In all magnificence."

had produced. Of *him*, as of the bard of Avon, it may be said,

"That nothing went before so great,
"And nothing greater can succeed."

I have the honour to remain, with high esteem for your talents and virtues, Sir, your obliged, and obedient Servant,

ANNA SEWARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 2.*

YOUR correspondent Edwin, vol. LXX. p. 1127, who dates from Mallow, Nov. 17, on the subject of Spenser's local and personal allusions, although in some respects sensible and well informed, is most palpably and egregiously mistaken as to the interpretation of the legend of Belge, book V. canto X. Edwin supposes Belge to have been "some widowed friend of Spenser," whose persecution and sufferings are thus adumbrated. I am almost ashamed of intruding on your page, to acquaint Edwin, that the whole episode alludes to the state of the United Provinces, then struggling to escape from the Spanish yoke, and the succour given them by Elizabeth of England, the *Mercilla* so admirably painted by Spenser. I will only transcribe three stanzas, where the allegory is scarcely thought of; it more resembles history. The whole of the canto is equally plain and intelligible.

"Her name was Belge, who in former age
A lady of great wealth and worth had
And mother of a faithful heritage, [been,
Ev'n SEVENTEEN *goodly sons*, which who had seen
In their first flower, before this fatal teen
Them overtook, and their fair blossoms blasted,
More happy mother would her surely ween
Than famous Niobe, before she tasted
Latona's children's wrath, that all her issue wasted.

"But this fell tyrant, through his tortious pow'r,
Had left her now but five of all that brood;
For twelve of them he did by times devour,
And to his idols sacrifice their blood,
Whilst he of none was stopped or withstood,
For soothly he was one of matchless might,
Of horrible aspect, and dreadful mood,
And had *three bodies in one waste* empight,
And th' arms and legs of three, to succour him in fight.

"And sooth they say, that he was born and bred
Of gyant's race, *the son of Geryon*,
He that whylome IN SPAIN *so sore was dred*
For his huge power and great oppression,
Which brought that land to his subjection,
Through his three bodies pow'r in one combin'd," &c. &c. &c.

Fairy Queen, b. V. canto X. § 7, 8, 9.

See the whole of the XIth and XIIth cantos, particularly canto XI. st. 19, on the *inquisition*:

"Then wote you, Sir, that in this church hereby [name,
There stands an idol of great note and
The which this giant reared first on high,
And of his own vain fancy's thought did frame; [shame,
To whom, for endless horrour of his
He offer'd up for daily sacrifice [*flame*,
My children and my people, *brent in*
With all the torture that he could devise,
The more to aggrate his god with such his bloody guise."

Yours, &c. R. H.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXII.

ST. *John's church*, commonly called *Babelake church*, is rich in many of the architectural characters of the Edwardian æra. The tracery of the windows is exceeding fine, and the buttresses are superior to the usual forms, being finished with niches and pinnacles. No time will obliterate the memory of the satisfaction I experienced while I noted the workmanship of the West front: it has every grace that art can give; but our attendant alloy, neglect and mutilation, cast a loathsome mist before me; and I retrospective saw, through their hazy mediums, modern repair and *improvement* stalking on with annihilating phrenzy to perform the same sad part as has been perpetrated on the tower of this church. In the interior, my Antiquarian alarm beats loud again to animation and to praise. The body of the building, the ailes, chancel, and all their architectural decorations, are still in the same unmolested state as when at first they inspired that holy awe to all who entered within their portals. A few there are who still keep alive that solemn glow; I own I feel it here. From the clean and decent manner in which this church is kept (an uncommon phænomenon in ecclesiastical accommodation, and which by some is considered as bordering too near the verge of *superstitious times*), I almost excuse the usual lumber of pews and galleries, and the *coal-hole* filling up the East end of the North aile.

Clearing my way through those very obstructions which were the offensible reason why the object whose loss I regret was demolished, hucksters and dealers in small wares, I arrived on the spot where, some few years past, stood the

the Croſs. Which, I pray, of your city's recording trophies is next to fall? Let ſome better pretence give conſiſtency to the tearings-out from your hiſtoric page than what ſigned the down-fall of ſuch a ſymbol to remind the hand of Trade, that Chriſtianity has among its various attributes, juſtice and honeſty!

Peeping Tom! thou patron of merry knaves! thou who ever charmeſt the witty and the curious in bands of jeſt and ſong! thou harbinger of Godeva's triumphs! thou bringer-back of Time, to tell who firſt raiſed up this city to form an epoch in the liſt of England's civic mounds! Conſtant to your poſt, ſtill maintain your empire and your fame; notwithſtanding ſome imported friends, from miſtaken notions of your wooden frame, have been betrayed into an obſequious ceremonial, as ſuppoſing you of mortal mold; which, when they kenned you right, had vowed revenge, by ſeeking to drag you from your lofty ſeat, to end at once in effectual fire you ſilent gibes, and Coventry in thee its guardian ſprite!

Habituated as I am to frequent diſputations with profeſſional men, common obſervers, nay, indeed with very many Antiquaries, in defence of the accommodations and conveniences of the habitations of the middle ranks of ſociety in former days, againſt their poſitive aſſertions, that our anceſtors pored through their darkened days in cold, unfurniſhed, hoveled abodes; and that the "vaſt" heaps of maſonry, and the "unmeaning" embelliſhments compoſing the edifices of the "barbarous" lords or the "ſuperſtitious" religious, were the only architectural works that ever preſented their "uſeleſs" and "deformed congeſtions" to the "ſavage" multitude who firſt beheld them*; I now bring in proof againſt ſuch uninformed Anti-nationaliſts, and for the credit of the defenſive part I take, that in this city are to be found a prodigious number of houſes, which in date ſhew as far back as the reigns of Henry VI, and VII. In them may be obſerved the ſimplicity of the humble artificer's dwelling, the fitting-up of the tradeſman's ſhop, and the opulent erections diſtinguiſhing the merchant or the magiſtrate. A profeſſional *Vade mecum* may likewiſe be made out, from the ſingle moulding arch to the ceaſeleſs-varying forms of window tracery, compartments, and pinnacles. In ſhort, in this city any caviller, willing to be convinced of the wrong ſyſtem he has followed, held up by Antiquity ſcoffers, may find the moſt abundant and unequivocal documents to make him in future reſpect that æra of ſocial comfort which he had before derided.

The Free-ſchool. This building appears to me to have been the chapel of *St. John's hoſpital*. It conſiſts of a body, windows on the ſides and at the Weſt and Eaſt ends, with a pointed ſingle-arched vaulting. The Eaſt window in its tracery is moſt beautiful. What attractions beamed from the Weſt front I arrived too late to witneſs; for modern wry-necked prejudice had been beforehand with me, and I found a new front run up with ſuch a rebellious rout of anti-pointed arch objects, againſt all that was true and congenial to the pile itſelf, that my Antiquarian enthuſiaſm oft raiſed my arm (poor deluſive force) to ſtrike with indignant zeal the bloated excreſcences, and tumble them into duſt and rubbiſh! But they mocked my idle rage, and proudly thruſt out their purloinings of modern architectural patch-work, cribbed from the no mouldings of the Rocheſter ſcreen*, the cupolas of Kent and Ware†, the mural monuments of country maſons, the dial compartments from village ſchoolmaſters cots, and from that ſelf-aſſuming ſource of innovating filth ſcraped up from the threſholds of the "heathen ſchools." Then, while the profeſſors of ſuch ſmuggled principles have, for more than two centuries, held contemptuous ſway over our Chriſtian ſtructures, let me now take up the theme of deriſion, and proteſt my hatred and ſcorn for this Architect's infidel plunge into the heaven-born ſyſtem of our antient art; where being denied its celeſtial participations, he has blindly patched up the maſs which I now hide my eyes from, that is, this new front of the Free-ſchool.

Babelake hoſpital. As I drew near this pile of ſilent and retired age, the brightneſs of day began to ſubmit to duſky twilight, and I paſſed under the gateway with all that devotional reſigna-

* Theſe epithets likewiſe occur in Wren's Parentalia, and in moſt of our tourists' works ſince his innovating hour.

* See No II. of theſe Purſuits, vol. LXVIII. p. 825.

† Architects ſome 40 or 50 years back.

tion

tion of which my pilgrim-like excursions so naturally moulded my frame to partake. The South side of the hospital gave a long range of those ornaments which are so conspicuous in the civil erections already spoken of; and, though viewed over in a doubtful light, yet sufficient to inspect the many meanderings of the antient carpenter and carver in the ingenious and tasteful trials of their never-failing skill. I entered the common room or refectory of the poor brethren. Their pittances were very small, and, like their declining age, were daily losing ground in life's fleeting comforts. A piteous tale of *bare existence* sounded responsive to my sighs as I trod the aile within the dormitory. Did wide-grasping Henry leave this asylum to totter on till our inauspicious day, when right and wrong are taught as equal virtues? Must this pious foundation sink before us? Forbid it honour, forbid it humanity!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

IT is a pity, perhaps, to disturb "An Architect" in his dreams of past glories, by any enquiry of so cold and passive a nature as the existence of facts; else, if by "the prime mover of all," p. 32, he means, as I presume he does, Henry VIII. one might be tempted to ask him, where he finds "the *progeny* of the prime mover of all, to the *third*, *fourth*, and *fifth* generation," on whom he so liberally hurls Heaven's vengeance. R. C.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XIII.

THE commencement of the following year (1734) was rendered memorable by the death of Augustus, King of Poland, and by the commotions which immediately ensued among the powers on the Continent. Two candidates offered for the crown; Augustus, son to the late king, and Stanislaus. The latter was supported by the interests of France, whose monarch had married his daughter; and the former by the Emperor, the King of Prussia, and the Czarina. Both of them were elected by their different interests; but, after a very severe struggle between the armies of the contending parties, Augustus was established on the throne: but, happy for this nation, it was not embroiled in the contest; but, towards the close, had the honour to act as a mediator; and though her endeavours failed at the first, there can be no doubt but her interest greatly assisted to compromise the dissention.

During these commotions on the Continent, England continued in a state of tranquillity; except in the continual struggle between the parties in parliament; but the ministry possessed so decided a majority, that they carried every measure which they considered worth perseverance; though, probably, very much shackled by the patriotic, wise observations and arguments of a strong opposition. Amongst the other matters which occasioned considerable debate, was a motion to bring in a bill to repeal the septennial act, and for the more frequent calling of parliaments; which, though powerfully supported by the whole strength, ability, and eloquence of the opposition, was at last carried in the negative. But the next measure which was proposed by the ministry, and which threatened in its consequences to infringe on the liberties of the people; namely, that his Majesty might be enabled to augment his forces, if occasion required, between the dissolution of this parliament and the election of another, was immediately carried; and the approbation of the House forwarded to the King. In the House of Lords, every measure which had been passed by the Commons, found an hearty assent; though many of them were zealously combated by the few respectable peers which headed the opposition; and several strenuous protests were entered against the measures of the ministry. About the middle of April, the business of the session being closed, the King gave the royal assent to several bills; and after cordially thanking them for their zeal, duty, and affection, the parliament was prorogued; and soon after dissolved, and a new one immediately called.

The election for the new parliament having commenced, a considerable exertion was made by the independent gentlemen of the nation, but, in most instances, the ministerial influence prevailed; and the new parliament, on its opening, was found nearly of the same complexion as the last. Being assembled on the 14th of January, 1734-5, his Majesty delivered a speech from the throne, approving the measures of the last

last parliament, and hoping the present would as fully manifest its attachment to his person and government; and though the exigency of the times required that some additional burthen should be laid on the people, yet, as it was necessary that the kingdom should be prepared against all events, he had no doubt of their ready acquiescing in the measures which should be proposed. Of course, an address, a mere echo to the speech, was moved for and passed.

No matter of so great notoriety occurred during the session, as a petition to the Lords from several of the most respectable peers, complaining that undue influence had been used in the election of the sixteen peers for Scotland: after a warm and well-supported debate, the petition was thrown out; but the Earl of Abingdon having again brought the matter before the House, to the chagrin of the ministry, he most unquestionably proved, that a list of the peers to be returned had been previously prepared, and was shewn to the electors as the king's list, from which no deviations were to be allowed, except in one or two instances; and, to insure the return, places and pensions were offered and accepted; debts due to the crown were remitted; sums of money bestowed on the friends of the ministry, &c. But though this, and much more, was proved, a question of adjournment being carried in the affirmative, they smothered the whole; and the infamous conduct of the creatures of the ministry was consigned to oblivion. Soon after this, the session was closed, and his Majesty set out for Hanover.

In the month of November the king returned from the Continent; and having opened his parliament, he congratulated it on the prospect of a speedy peace, and gave the pleasing information of his having ordered a considerable reduction to be made in his navy and army. During this session, which continued till May, nothing of very peculiar moment occurred.

Historians have noticed, that at this time such a degree of licentiousness prevailed over the nation, that neither the laws nor the magistrates were, in many instances, respected. Some very serious riots had happened in different parts of the kingdom, and a disturbance of the most alarming nature had occurred in the city of Edinburgh. One Captain Porteous, who commanded the city guard at the execution of a smuggler, upon some provocation from the populace, without the usual precaution of reading the proclamation, had ordered his men to fire on the croud, by which several innocent persons were killed. Being convicted of the murder, he was sentenced to die; but his Majesty then being at Hanover, his consort, the queen, as regent of the crown, granted Porteous a reprieve. This act of clemency having filled the friends of those who had been thus unhappily sacrificed to his indiscretion with detestation and rage; they too successfully stirred up the rabble to a determination of revenge and murders. Having concerted their plans on the very day which the judges had fixed for the execution of Porteous, they assembled at different places, and at ten in the evening they blocked up the gates of the city, disarmed the town-guards, broke open the prison, and executed the object of their revenge on the sign-post of a dyer. Having effectuated their purpose, they immediately dispersed to their several homes.

Though very considerable rewards were offered for the apprehension of the murderers, none of them were ever discovered; but, in the ensuing session of parliament, the matter was most closely investigated. The occurrence having been introduced to the Lords, the different accounts and papers submitted to their perusal, and three Scottish judges, and several other witnesses attending, a bill was brought in for the imprisonment, and to disable Alexander Wilson, esq. lord-provost of Edinburgh, from enjoying any office of magistracy; and for abolishing the city-guard; and to take away the gates of the Netherbow port, &c. This bill, after a strong opposition, was passed, and sent to the Commons, where the matter being again closely scrutinized, and it appearing that the lord-provost had exerted himself to the utmost that circumstances would allow, for quelling the riot, such amendments were made to the bill as to leave no clause in force, but that for imposing a fine on the city of two thousand pounds, which were to be paid to the widow of the late Captain Porteous. The bill being returned to the Lords, they agreed to the amendments, and thus the unpleasant scene closed. T. Mot, F.S.M.

(To be continued.)

Mr

Fig. 1.

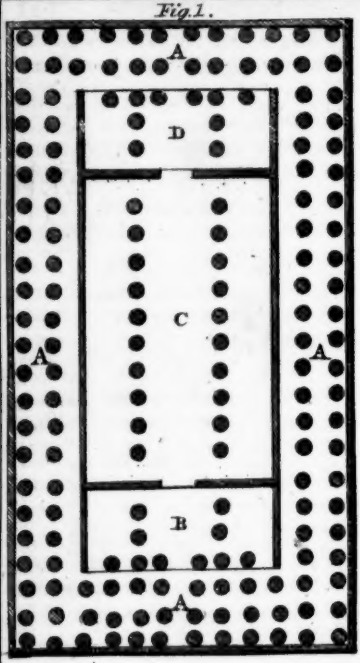

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

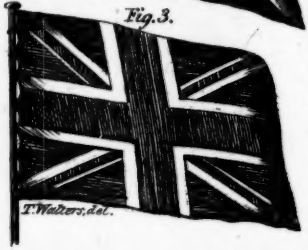

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 29.

HAVING endeavoured, by way of amuſement, to aſcertain the number of columns in the front of the Temple of Diana at Epheſus, with thoſe of the Dipteros, or double range round the cell; likewiſe to correct a paſſage in Pliny; I have taken the liberty of offering the following reſearches into this matter to your notice; which, if worthy a place in your valuable Repoſitory, the inſertion of this will be eſteemed a favour. (*Plate II. fig.* 1.)

AAAA. The columns of the Dipteros, which include the portico; B. C. Naos, or cell; D. Poſticum.

Vitruvius informs us, that the materials of the temple were of marble, the order Ionic, and the aſpect the Dipteros. In treating of this aſpect, he ſays, it is an octaſtyle (defining it by the leaſt number of columns it contains in front, as he does the Peripteros, ſtyling it an hexaſtyle. Then he goes on, and ſays, but it has a double range of columns round the cell, like the temple of Quirinus, of the Doric order, and that of Diana at Epheſus, of the Ionic, without interfering with the number of columns theſe temples had in front, as is conceived from the great dimenſions of the Temple of Diana, which, according to Pliny, was 425 feet in length, 220 feet in breadth, the columns (probably thoſe of the Dipteros) 127 in number, and 60 feet high. Theſe dimenſions, ſo very extenſive, put it beyond a doubt that the temple was a dodecaſtyle, which will appear by obſerving, that, if ſeven feet be taken for the diameter of the columns, they will be eight diameters four ſevenths in height (which is about the mean proportion given to columns of this order); and if twelve feet be given to their intercolumniations, allowing four feet more to that in the centre of each front (which is agreeable to the doctrine of Vitruvius), they, with the twelve columns, will amount to 220 feet. And if 23 columns, counting the angular ones, be given to the length of the temple (as, according to Vetruvius, there ſhould be one leſs than double their number in front) they, with twelve feet given as before to their intercolumniations, will anſwer to 425 feet, the length and breadth of the temple, according to Pliny. But, if ſo great a number as twelve columns in front be objected to as improbable, Palladio has given a like example in the Temple of the Sun at Rome.

In regard to the 127 columns, the text of Pliny is undoubtedly corrupted, as they could not conſiſt of an odd number; but probably it might be 132, for the numerals in antient manuſcripts were uſually expreſſed in capitals; and if the laſt X happened to be badly formed, with the legs very ſhort, it might be eaſily miſtaken for a V; which, ſupplying the place of the X, will produce the number CXXVII.

In the Dipteros of a dodecaſtyle, with twenty-three columns in length, allowing three ranges to the portico in the principal front (as in the Temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens), the number of columns will amount exactly to 132; which not only confirms the truth of the above correction, but alſo that theſe columns belonged ſolely to the Dipteros, excluſive of thoſe in the Pronaos, Naos, and Poſticum *.

No fragments of ornamental architecture were diſcovered that anſwered to the magnitude of the members of this ſuperb edifice; but the ſite of its Peribolus, or incloſure, is very conſpicuous, though it has not been noticed by former travellers. It is on the North ſide of the Stadium, parallel with it, and extends itſelf near the length of it, forming a hollow way between them about 40 feet wide, and ſeven or eight feet deep, ſcattered over with fragments of marble pedeſtals and baſes of columns, each of them formed out of the ſame block, probably the remains of the Periſtyle of Damianus, which occupied the length of the Stadium. The ſide of the Peribolus next the Stadium joins to the foot of Mount Prion, and the ground at each end gradually deſcending into the plain, it is elevated on that ſide upon arches upwards of thirty feet high, ſupporting the ſurface above, which is level, and at leaſt upwards of 700 feet in length, with a proportionable breadth. The Weſtern end of it commands a view of the port and river to the ſea,

* According to the diſpoſition of the columns, the ſpecies of the temple is between the Pycnoſtyle and Syſtyle, which is thought of no importance, the antients having paid no particular attention to the different ſpecies.

from

from which, when the temple was in its splendour, it must have had an astonishing effect. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

HAVING in the younger part of life superintended the making and furnishing the silk standards for the Royal Family, and also the colours for the British navy, my *fancy* led me to conceive, that the new "Union Jack" (as it is called) would have been agreeable to the drawing now inclosed (*fig.* 2.); and I still think the Irish harp, in its own proper field, placed on the centre of the cross of St. George, would have been handsome and appropriate.

It appears, however, that the drawing (which I also inclose, *fig.* 3.) is the new flag, which the *judgement* of the Heralds has produced, and is adopted; and to any of your correspondents of that profession I should be obliged for an explanation. You must indulge me with permission to add my sincere wish, that it may continue to fly TRIUMPHANT "from Indus to the Pole," till time shall be no more!

Your numerous readers will find an apology for my intrusion in the wish with which I close my remarks.

Yours, &c. T. WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN, *Guildford-str. Jan.* 17.

YOUR correspondent R. H. vol. LXX. p. 1153, has certainly communicated (though unfortunately now too late) the most judicious manner of marshalling the arms of the Royal atchievement in consequence of the late and former unions; *viz.* by impaling those of England with the other two kingdoms, as in *fig.* 4, instead of quartering them as in *fig.* 5. The idea of the Union could not be better conveyed than by this emblazonment, as the most natural manner of describing it. To England, as the supreme, should be allotted the whole of the dexter side of the shield, Scotland and Ireland parted *per fesse*, the sinister, and the Hanoverian and family arms, being borne in the escutcheon of pretence blazoned *sur-tout*, as at present. The recurrence of the English coat in the 4th quarter is a pitiful device, and appears as if adopted merely to fill up an empty corner, and much diminishes the importance which England should possess in the shield.

The Dukes of Richmond, Grafton, Beaufort, Rutland, and St. Albans, and Lord Southampton, cannot certainly, consistently with the laws of Heraldry, desert the Gallic lilies. They enjoy the respective coats they bear, not as the arms of, or proceeding from, the sovereigns of England, but as their paternal coats, hereditary with their respective titles; and, being so descendible, I think should not be altered.

Yours, &c. HERALDICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Frome, Dec.* 5.

THE inclosed sketch and inscription (*fig.* 6.) are correctly copied from a painted memorial plate affixed to one of the pillars of the nave in Frome church, Somersetshire.

"*Benjamin Avury, attorny at law, the son of Jacob Avury, of Mells, gent. married Joan, the daughter of William Chapman (Alderman of the city of Bath), by whom he had two sons and nine daughters. Obiit* 8° *Jan.* 1675, *annoq ætatis suæ* 76.

"*Posterity let this suffice,*
That near this place the body lyes
Of one both pious, prudent, just;
But yet is now resolv'd to dust:
His angell part (we hope) it is
With God's dear saints in perfect blisse."

Of Nunney castle, about three miles from hence, a drawing shall be sent to you, with the remains of an antient Cromlech on a spot of rising ground about two miles from this town.

Yours, &c. PHILL. CH.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 24.

THE writer is of opinion, that the exorbitant price of provisions arises from the depreciation of money, and that the fictitious credit of paper currency is the cause. He resided in North America near 46 years, and was in the commercial line. During the early part of his life, he was at Boston; and thinks that, in the year 1731, 330l. of the Massachusets's currency was equal to 100l. sterling; but by the emission of paper money on the publick credit, and as a lawful tender, the depreciation was so rapid, that, in 1748, 100l. sterling could not be had under *one thousand pounds*; and the consequence to creditors might have so increased, that they must have nearly lost their rights, had not that Government planned an expedition against Cape Breton, and taken it, about 1745; for the expence of which the British Government reimbursed them, and the money was sent out in specie; on the receipt of which

which Mr. Hutchinson (afterwards governor) proposed to cancel with it the paper currency. His proposition was acceded to, and all was exchanged at the rate of 45s. for Spanish dollars; after which no more paper-currency was issued, and the value of money never after varied till the late war with America.

The paper currency of Rhode Island depreciated much more than the Massachusets; so that the writer believes that a Spanish dollar passed there for *six pounds* till the commencement of the same war.

He believes that very little paper-currency was emitted in New York, or Philadelphia. In the former, dollars were 8s. without variation, and in the latter 7s. 6d. In Virginia, he believes, they never had a paper currency till the American war, and dollars were invariably at about 6s.

In South Carolina, where he resided near 45 years, the currency, before the year 1715, was what was termed "proclamation," or about one third less than sterling. But in that year they had a terrible war with the Indians; and as it was then rather an infant colony, and the charges greater than they could pay, they issued about 104,000l. in paper, as a lawful tender, and paid it as "proclamation." The consequence was, that it soon depreciated four-fifths; from which creditors who were paid soon after lost sixteen shillings in the pound. *That* paper currency was never cancelled; most of it was worn or lost by time; and as they issued no more as a tender, it continued the same, *viz.* one-fifth of "proclamation."

The prices of necessaries always did, and must necessarily advance in proportion to the depreciation, as above stated.

In the American war, the Government issued paper-currency as a lawful tender, nominally in Spanish dollars at 4s. 6d. sterling; but before the termination of that war, the writer believes, a Spanish dollar might have purchased 100 of them.

He was told, and as it is supposed with truth, that an acquaintance of his had sold a Negro for 50l. sterling. Two or three years after, the purchaser sold a cow (which before that war was never worth more than 40s.) in Carolina, where it was paid for; and the paper currency received for the cow, being made a tender in law, at 4s. 6d. the dollar *, discharged the demand for the Negro and all the interest due upon it.

The late emission of assignats in France, he supposes to have felt a similar depreciation.

Now, from the foregoing instances, it is obvious that *private issues*, such as from country banks, must have the like evil tendency, and perhaps a greater than those of the *publick*.

Suppose that all the silver and gold that is current in all trading nations were to be collected in one empire, and it should then be the humour of all other countries not to give it a currency; it would thus become of no value, except for the making of utensils, ornaments, &c. in which case all commerce would be merely the barter of one article for another.

So is it with paper money, which will pass only in the country were issued; and when there is a redundancy, it becomes of no value; as the paper of America was at the termination of the war with England in 1782.

Paper currency must always depreciate, if it cannot command *specie* in change when required.

No certain value can be depended upon with respect to any money which has not an equal value, in all trading nations, to that of silver and gold. And, although paper money may pass, by general consent, in any country where issued, it will not pass elsewhere; which is always the cause of specie being exported: and hence, where paper has been profusely issued, very little specie will, in time, be left.

The present high prices of provisions cannot arise from a *scarcity*, since the markets and butchers' shops seem to be well supplied. As to other articles, it seems the cheesemongers' shops are amply stored with cheese, butter, bacon and hams; and of vegetables there appears to be plenty, although at very advanced prices; roots are also daily seen in abundance. It is supposed, that never have so many potatoes been cultivated in one year as in the present, (1800), and yet the price is far beyond whatever was known heretofore.

The cause of all this must be from the depreciation of paper money.

Suppose an industrious man, a complete *farmer*, to have one thousand

* One real Spanish dollar would have purchased forty of them at that period.

pounds,

pounds, and he had an opportunity of purchasing a good estate of five thousand pounds value, a banker, having a good opinion of him, might furnish him with the money on a mortgage of the same; he would then have good security without risk; and, whilst his notes pass current, he has a real value for a nominal or fictitious credit.

Now, suppose a *merchant* to have money due from abroad, and it is remitted to him in a bill for sterling money; he is paid, we will grant; but has little more than half the value; since, probably, he may now be charged double what he paid for the necessaries of life, heretofore, when the debt was contracted. SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, *July 6.*

IT being stated in vol. LXIX. p. 1086, that "*Goxhill* is sometimes called *Gockwell*," &c. I trust your correspondent Investigator will permit me to ask, with proper diffidence, and with all due deference to the high authority quoted, if these be not two distinct places in the county of Lincoln.

Gockwell, antiently written Gokewelle, Gokwelle, or Galkewell, where was a priory of nuns of which Sir Will. Dugdale knew nothing more than that William de Altâ ripâ was the founder[a], is situate, I presume, in the hundred of Manlake[b]. Whereas Goxhill, antiently written Gouxhall, Gouxyll, Gaufle, Goufel, or Goufle, lies, it seems, on the Humber, in the hundred of Yarborough[c].

In the reign of Henry I. Peter de Goufle ("Gofla or Golfa") held lands in Lincolnshire, by the service of five knights fees, under Ranulph de Baieux[d], who had great poffeffions there, Margaret his wife[e], and their fons Hugh and Alan, his fuperior lords; with whofe conſent, towards the end (or rather about, or before the middle) of that reign[f], the ſaid Peter, by deed executed at Welleburne[g], founded the abbey of Newhus, giving to it all his lands in Newhus and his chief court, where his caſtle was, with lands in Goſle and divers other places, which he and his anceſtors had held, from the Conqueſt I preſume, under the *barons*[h] of Baieux and Lincoln, both of whom confirmed the ſaid foundation; and it appears that this Peter the founder, though not cloyſtered nor ſhorn a monk, was received into that fraternity, to be partaker of all the benefits of their order, at which time it might ſeem that he was at ſome diſtance tranſacting buſineſs on behalf of theſe religious[i]. No doubt it was the ſame Peter de Gouſle who ſtands in the third place amongſt a crowd of witneſſes, in a grant[k] to the abbey of Maieux, in the county of York, from William (le Gros) Earl of Albemarle, under whoſe barony he might then hold the ſame fee in Gouxhall that was held in 3 Ed. I. by Simon de Ver, under that barony[l]. In the reign of

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[a] Monaſt. Angl. I. 945. b. But he informs us that Rob Baſſet gave very many of his lands in *Galkewell*, &c. to the knights hoſpitalers of St. John. Ibid. 548, a.

[b] Adams's Index Villaris. [c] Ibid.

[d] Probably *pronounced* (by the Engliſh) *Bays*, for it was ſo *written* in 33 Henry III.; (Dugd. Bar. I. 573. b.) and, as this family undoubtedly received its name from the city of Baieux in Normandy, ſo not unlikely it might have been patronized by Biſhop Odo, uterine brother to the Conqueror.

[e] Daughter, ſeemingly coheir, of Alan de Lincoln, an eminent baron in the 15th of William the Conqueror. Ibid. 412. b.

[f] Dugd. Bar. II. 57; a. Monaſt. Angl. II. 591, a. Though it is ſaid, elſewhere, not to have been founded till 9 Stephen. Magna Britannia, Lincolnſhire, 1487, a. By the foundation deed this houſe was *founded* in the time of Biſhop Robert, viz. Robert Blowt conſecrated in 1092, 5 or 6 William Rufus, who died Jan 10, 1122, 23 Henry I, and was ſucceeded by Biſhop Alexander, in whoſe time the ſaid foundation was *confirmed* by William Earl of Lincoln.

[g] Sometimes, it ſeems, written *Welleburg*; a manor (I ſuppoſe *Welborn* in the hundred of Boothby) under the barony of Baieux. Dugd. Bar. I. 573. b. Ind. Vill. Query, if it was then *held* by Peter de Goſle, or (the lords and their vaſſals being there aſſembled) was it then the *reſidence* of R. de Baieux?

[h] Carta fundationis, & confirmationis, & Carta Will. Com. Lincolin, &c. Mon. Angl. II. 589, 590, 591. Query, then, if theſe temporal barons have not been miſtaken for *biſhops*, in Biſhop Saunderſon's collections quoted by D. H. p. 1087, a.

[i] Frater Amblardus, &c. Mon. Angl. II. 589. b.

[k] Carta ad Abbatiam (de Melſa) faciendam. Mon. Angl. I. 799. a.

[l] Biſhop Saund. Coll. quoted in p. 1087, a.

Richard

Richard I. [m] Walter de Vere, then a knight, gave to the canons of Brellington the church of Sprottele [n]; and, though I find no mention of it in the Monafticon, doubtleſs the learned antiquary (quoted by Inveſtigator) has ſeen proof that this Walter alſo gave to them the church of Gouſle [o], although it is ſaid elſewhere to have belonged *always* to another religious houſe [p]; therefore, as R. ſon of Hernifius certainly confirmed [q] to them the church of Gauſle, which *his brother had given them*, it ſhould ſeem that Walter, if he really was the donor, was really the ſon of Henricus; whereas, in a deed already referred to, Walter de Vere is actually ſtyled "*Filius Adæ de Gouſle* [r]," *i. e.* as I take it, ſon (not ſon-in-law) of Adam de Vere, of Gouſle. Query, if Adam could be ſon of Hernifius?

In 13 Henry III. 1173, Simon (probably *ſon* of Walter) de Vere, who gave [s] afterwards ſome land in Gouxhull to Thornton abbey, was fined one mark for unjuſtly detaining the advowſon of the church of Gouſle, which had *always* been appropriated to Thornton [t]; and in 1262, 46 or 47 Henry III. the church of Gouxyll was confirmed to the canons of Thornton, on Humber, by Pope Urban IV. [v] I preſume, that Simon who held a fee in Gouxhull, in 3 Ed. I. 1274 or 5 [w], to have been *grandſon* of Walter; but, query, which of theſe two was he who gave the manor and church of Botenesford to the hoſpitalers of St. John [x]?

Notwithſtanding the grant of *Sprotele*, quoted above, it is ſaid that Ralph de Goſle gave the church of *Sprotaker* to Brellington [y]; query, therefore, whether Ralph or Walter was the original *granter*, as I ſuppoſe one of them could be only the *confirmor* of the other's grant? And, if it was this Ralph who follows his brother Ivo de Goſſa, mongſt the witneſſes to the confirmation deed of Ranulph de Baieux to the abbey of Newhus [z]? alſo, whether it was he who gave to the ſame canons 4 bovates of land in Goſle [a]; there being *another* Ralph who gave them (probably afterwards) 4 bovates in Biſorde [b]? C. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Sutton, near Newport, Shropſhire, Jan. 24.*

HAVING, in p. 17, deſcribed the church of Forton, and thoſe monumental inſcriptions that are worthy of notice, permit me to make a few general obſervations on the ſubject of monuments.

Undoubtedly monuments were at firſt erected for the ſake of perpetuating the memory of ſome illuſtrious perſon, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf a patriot to his country; or ſome private individual, whoſe virtues placed him high in the eſteem of his neighbours and acquaintance. The brave ſoldier, who cruſhes anarchy and tyranny and falls in the honourable ſervice of his country; the honeſt ſtateſman who extends the bleſſings of liberty to his nation; the ſcholar who improves and refines the human mind by his ſtudies and exertions; and, laſtly, the man who employs riches and authority as inſtruments given him to relieve the ſick and the poor, and to befriend the wretched and oppreſſed; are characters certainly worthy the reverence and eſteem of the lateſt poſterity.

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[m] In the year 1141, 2 or 3 Rich. I. Gough's Add. to Camd. Brit. quoted by Inveſtigator, p. 1087, a.

[n] Carta Walteri de Ver. Mon. Angl. II. 164, a.

[o] Gough's Add. to Camd. Brit. quoted by Inveſtigator, p. 1087, a.

[p] Biſhop Saund. Coll. quoted by D. H. p. 1087, a.

[q] Carta K. filii Harnifii. Mon. Angl. II 164. a.

[r] Carta Walteri de Ver, prædicta. I could wiſh to know how this Walter "came out of the houſe of the Earls of Oxford" Both the firſt and ſecond Alberic de Vere had ſeveral younger ſons, of whoſe iſſue Dugdale ſays nothing.

[s] Biſhop Saund. Coll. aforeſaid. [t] Ibid.

[v] De primâ fundatione. Mon. Angl. II. 199, a.

[w] Biſhop Saunderſon's Coll. aforeſaid, if I be not miſtaken in ſuppoſing the date (3 Ed. I) concerns *Walter*, and not *the Counteſs of Stafford*.

[x] Mon. Angl. II. 548, a.

[y] Cart. RR. Henry I. and II. Mon. Angl. 163, a and b.

[z] Mon. Angl. 589. They were, no doubt, akin to the founder, though it does not appear how nearly; but they atteſt Ranulph's confirmation only, whereas "*Herebello nepote*" (who precedes them there) appears in his deed of foundation alſo; and there is no mention of the founder's wife or ſons.

[a] Mon. Angl. II. 163, b. [b] Ibid.

But

But how frequently do we ſee the decoration of ſepulchres and the inſcriptions of panegyric given to men of title and authority, whoſe lives were a perpetual round of diſſipation, injuſtice, and oppreſſion! Is the high ſounding title and the enjoyment of authority held up to the view of poſterity as the diſtinguiſhing garb of virtue? Such monuments ſhall never command reverence and eſteem in my breaſt: I will look upon them as ſulſome flattery, and a mockery of religion. But if, in reviewing a churchyard, I ſhould caſt my eyes on a plain and ſimple ſtone, pointing to remains of ſome obſcure ſwain who was acknowledged by his village to be a ſober and honeſt man, and a faithful and diligent ſervant; if I ſhould ſee an account of one who, in his life-time, went every Sunday to church to worſhip a God whom he never ſaw with his eyes, and of whoſe attributes he has never heard any further diſcuſſion than that he is a juſt and merciful omnipotent Being, and whoſe faith has never been ſtaggered by thoſe uſeleſs, I may almoſt ſay dangerous, diſputants and reſearchers into (what they call) *points of divinity*, points which they cannot explain and do not underſtand; I feel more than ordinary glow of pleaſure in reading ſuch a ſtone; while I turn with diſguſt from the *vain diſtinction* that Flattery often gives to greatneſs.

Permit me to conclude this ſubject with an account of Mrs Jane Hewitt and Mrs. Honor Danwell, two old maiden ladies, who were lately buried in the ſame grave in Forton churchyard, at the Eaſtern end of the church cloſe by the door of entrance. Theſe two ladies have diſtinguiſhed themſelves (not as ſome might ſuppoſe) by the ſingularity and oddity of their lives, but by an almoſt unprecedented example of ſincere and affectionate friendſhip. They were no relations by birth or family alliance, but became acquainted very early in their youth, and their youth was ſucceeded by a ſtrong and inviolable attachment to each other. When they became poſſeſſed of their reſpective fortunes and ſettled in the world, they made the ſame dwelling their common home in the town of Newport, Shropſhire; where they lived together in the ſtricteſt amity and friendſhip with each other, charitable to the poor, and much reſpected by the whole circle of their acquaintance, between *forty and fifty years*. During ſome part of this long period, they experienced a reverſe of fortune in the loſs of a conſiderable ſum of money which they had placed in the hands of ſome gentleman who became a bankrupt. Their loſs was very unequal, the one having to lament the loſs of a great part of her all, while the other experienced but a ſmall reduction; however, this unequal change in their circumſtances produced no alteration in their diſpoſitions towards each other, but, if poſſible, was a ſtronger bond of union. When their fortunes were thus unhappily reduced, they perceived that, in caſe of the death of either, the ſurvivor would be too much confined by the mere income of her own property: to prevent this, each made her will, in which ſhe bequeathed the intereſt of her all to the benefit of the ſurvivor, at whoſe death it was to be diſtributed among each one's reſpective relations.

Their laſt bed of ſickneſs exhibited a ſcene truly affecting and intereſting to the feelings of every tender heart. She that was firſt taken ill had the misfortune of breaking her leg, when both were confined: each perceived that the awful exit of one, if not both, was approaching; and, as long as ſtrength would permit, ſhe that was moſt able went every day into the room of her friend to take a final adieu! and when her ſtrength was exhauſted ſhe was carried by the attendants. At theſe affecting interviews they bathed each other's hands in tears, and expreſſed an heart-felt wiſh, that it might pleaſe God to permit them ſoon to meet again in the glorious fields of eternity. Heaven ſmiled, and heard the pious prayer; and that angel that ſnatched away the ſoul of her that firſt departed, was a few hours afterwards diſpatched to releaſe the ſtruggling ſoul of her abſent friend, and to re-unite them in bonds of love for ever!

Had I any influence, I would endeavour to perpetuate the memory of ſuch worthy people, as a ſmall tribute due to virtue, by ſome ſuch inſcription as the following:

Sacred to Memory.
Here lie entombed the remains of
HONOR DANWELL, aged 65, and JANE [HEWITT, aged 72.
Theſe two ladies exhibited to the world
a noble and glorious example

of

of sincere and affectionate friendship.
Though no relations by birth or family al-[liance,
their kindred souls acknowledged each [other
for sisters and companions in their early [youth]
and between forty and fifty years
they dwelt together under the same roof,
partaking at the same table.
Though Fortune cast unequal frowns upon [them;
she was never able to break
the sacred bonds of love by which they [were so strongly united.
They passed through this world of passion [and care,
friends to the poor, and a faithful support [of each other;
and, with a few hours difference, on the [28th Oct. 1800,
their souls left the bodies of corruption,
in hopes of re-uniting to see and adore
the glory of our heavenly
Redeemer.

About two miles distant from Newport, Shropshire, stands Aqualate hall, formerly the seat of Charles Baldwyn, esq. a gentleman of great family and respectability, but whose adverse fortune obliged him to sell it and the estate, which was purchased a few years ago by Sir Thomas Fletcher, bart. On this estate, near to the hall, there is a fine lake called Aqualate meere; and on the further side of this lake is a hill known by the name of Anx or Anc's hill. It is believed that a battle has been fought near to this place, on account of arms being found and human bones having been dug out of the hill by some men who were making a saw-pit many years ago; and, about three or four years since, some arms (sword-blades, &c.) were found very near the surface of the ground at a place called Oulton, a mile and a half distant from this hill. It has been said by some, that a general of the Romans, by the name of Ancus Martius, fought a battle here; but this I give not the least degree of credit. By others it has been said that Oliver Cromwell had an engagement near to this spot; which latter appears more probable, as some bullets were found in those trees which grew on the hill, and were sawn by the abovementioned men. Can any of your readers oblige me with information, whether any battle is on record that was fought near Aqualate meere, two miles distant from Newport, Shropshire; eight from Eccleshall, Staffordshire; and twelve from Stafford? and in what history it may be seen?

Belonging to Aqualate estate is a farm called the Guild farm, which was lately the property of John Coates, esq. of Woodcote, near Newport. This is called, by some of the country people, the *Guild of Monk's* farm. The derivation of the word, and the tradition of the country people, induces me to think that it once belonged to some abbey or priory. Can any of your readers give me some light on this subject, and tell me to what society it formerly belonged?

In the parish of Norbury, a village in Staffordshire, situate near to the road between Newport and Eccleshall, about four or five miles distant from Newport, is an old manor house called Norbury manor, belonging to an estate of Thomas Anson, esq. of Shukborough, near Stafford, and situate close to a wood. This house is curious for the antiquity of its building, and is surrounded by a large mote in some places between 20 and 30 yards wide; in the inside of the house are some old pictures much effaced by the ravages of time. It is now in a ruinous state, and inhabited by a tenant. I imagine this house once to have been the residence of some baron; and shall esteem it a favour to be formed in what reign it was built, and who were its first possessors, or any other circumstance relative to it that may be thought curious.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM SNAPE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

TOO much praise cannot be given to the masters and governors of the colleges at Oxford, for their spirited and commendable exertions in altering the mode of examination for the respective degrees taken at that university; it is most sincerely to be wished their expectations will be answered, and that the proportionate improvement of the young men in literature and science will be an indication of their future respectability, when they compose so large a body as the clergy, all of whom must be members of one or other of the universities. The promoters of this new examination merit the thanks of every parent, whose sons may be educated at Oxford, and claim his prayers for their success.

Yet I shall, I trust, be pardoned for mentioning another important duty, which

which, in my opinion, the maſters of colleges are at this time called upon to fulfil; I mean to recommend, nay, enforce œconomy and frugality in their reſpective ſocieties; the prohibition of paſtry has in part, though I am ſorry to ſay, not entirely, taken place, and at the preſent awful and critical period ſuch a plan would ſurely be attended with general utility; by proper regulations much extravagance might be hindered, and much waſte prevented.

Some parents, owing to the preſſure of the times, have it not in their power to beſtow a univerſity education on their children, and with many others, I am confident, it is a difficulty; how diſtreſſing then muſt ſuch a ſituation be for a parent, who loves his child, and is denied the power of giving that education he has perhaps for years fondly relied on! Yet ſuch muſt be the caſe if the expence attending it is not diminiſhed, which might eaſily and effectually be done; and, far from being a detriment, would be a general advantage and honour to the Univerſity.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 28.

PERMIT me to aſk for ſome account of *Overton*, who was a conſiderable time a *colonel*, and afterwards *major-general*, in the Parliament's army during the civil wars; when and where he died, what iſſue he left, and where any memoirs of him are to be found. I was once informed a gentleman had been collecting materials for a hiſtory (Holderneſs, in Yorkſhire) where Gen. Overton once reſided, and was in hopes through that publication to have ſeen an account of what I more particularly wiſhed to be informed of; but as the work has been delayed ſo long, ſhould be extremely obliged to any one to favour me with the deſired information.

N. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Mortimer-ſtr. Jan.* 22.

WE have had innumerable editions of Shakſpeare, and a *cloud* of comments, notes, and criticiſms on the works of our celebrated dramatiſt; but there is, in my opinion, another publication on this ſubject, which would be highly uſeful and acceptable to a numerous claſs of readers; that is, a plain and conciſe account of the novels, tales, and hiſtories, on which Shakſpeare's plays are founded, with a clear and ſuccinct narrative of their reſpective ſtories or fables, as he has managed them. This would give readers in general a more diſtinct and comprehenſive idea of his plays, than a hundred verbal commentaries and criticiſms. Three volumes of this kind, intituled, "Shakſpeare Illuſtrated," were publiſhed by Mrs. Lenox in 1754; and they are, I think, admirable productions, extremely entertaining and inſtructive, abounding with judicious remarks on the excellences and defects of our great poet. The public would undoubtedly have been highly gratified by a new edition, with a Continuation of this excellent work; but as almoſt half a century is now elapſed ſince its publication, I am afraid it is too late to expect it from that ingenious lady. I ſincerely declare, Mr. Urban, that I have no motive whatever in writing this article, beſides that of promoting the rational entertainment and advantage of the literary world; for I have not the pleaſure of being acquainted with Mrs. Lenox.

Yours, &c. J. R——N.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

BISHOP BURNET, who firſt ſuggeſted to Queen Anne the popularity that would reſult from her relinquiſhing the "Firſt-fruits and tenths" in augmentation of ſmall benefices, takes notice that, on the act being paſſed to ſever ſuch a branch of the revenue from the crown, addreſſes were ſent up "from all the clergy of England, full of thanks and juſt acknowledgements." But neither Burnet or any other author gives any intimation that medals were ſtruck to commemorate ſuch unexampled bounty; yet, if the medal in my poſſeſſion does not refer to that event, I am unable to account for it, though perhaps among your numerous readers I may meet with an elucidation.

The medal (which was lately found on digging a canal) is in bronze, nearly the ſize of a ſhilling, impreſſed with the Queen's head in profile, circumſcribed with "Anna D. G. Mag. Br. Fr. et Hib. R." On the reverſe is a Weſt view of St. Paul's church, and at the foot "Eccl. Angl." The circumſcription, "Fundamentum quietis noſtræ." The medal is in high preſervation, but has not any date.

Yours, &c. M. H. F.S.A.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 3.

IT has been a favourite theme with the enemies of Revelation, that man is not by nature a *carnivorous* animal. Their champion, Rouſſeau*, has preſſed the *good* Plutarch, as he calls him, into the ſervice, by this argument among others, that neither the teeth, the tongue, the mouth, nor the ſtomach, are calculated for the maſtication or digeſtion of animal food. This is the ſtrongeſt argument uſed by that philoſopher in his imperfect Eſſay on eating fleſh; which his tranſlator, Amyot, conſiders as ſcraps of declamation written when a young man for his exerciſe, and come down to us corrupt and imperfect; and the Abbé Grotier, in his notes, obſerves, nothing ſatisfactory can be drawn from them on the uſe of animal food as an aliment uſeful or prejudicial to man. But to what is the whole argument reducible? At beſt to this ſimple propoſition; if you muſt eat the fleſh of animals, put them to as eaſy a death as poſſible. Revelation ſays the ſame; and the divine warrant to man, to kill animals for his ſuſtenance, warns him not to eat the blood, which is the life. Says a modern philoſopher and friend to humanity, if we muſt eat fleſh, we ſhould eat it undreſſed, and with as much of the juices in it as poſſible. On this principle, an Abyſſinian and a wild Scot agree to cut ſlices out of the buttock of the living animal; or, as the ſatiriſt ſays, "kill half a cow, and turn the reſt to graſs." In the high ſtate of nature which the iſlanders of the South Seas have been found by modern voyagers, they have leſs heſitation to devour their dead relations than Plutarch would inſpire by the high poetic colouring of ſkins moving when dreſſing, and quarters bellowing on the ſpit. Scripture aſſures us, that beaſts were offered in ſacrifice immediately after the fall, when man was clothed with their ſkins; and that man murdered man for jealouſy and envy of the divine preference of a brother's offering. The philoſopher repreſents the firſt men as ſupplying the want of the produce of the earth by the fleſh of animals for their neceſſary ſuſtenance; while later ages, in the plenty of corn and fruit, indulge in the wantonneſs of ſavoury meat; and, inſtead of killing the beaſts, as beaſts kill one another, with their claws and teeth, employ iron and ſteel to take away their life, and diſguiſe the horrid act by high ſeaſoning and cookery. This, however, is only an argument from the *abuſe* of what is right. Another is drawn from the effect of animal food on the conſtitution; and a third from humanity, but making no difference between taking away the life of an animal, and taking it away with circumſtances of cruelty. The laſt argument is taken from the tranſmigration of ſouls into brutes, in puniſhment for cruelty and eating animal food. The ſecond book recommends, if animal food be neceſſary, to uſe it with humanity, moderation, and temperance; and founds the objection to killing them on the tranſmigration of ſouls. There is ſo much incorrectneſs and uncertainty in all this reaſoning, that as much ſtreſs is laid on that drawn from metaphyſical reveries as on that founded in principles of humanity. How much better off are the followers of Revelation, who have an unlimited permiſſion to exerciſe an unreſerved uſe of the animal creation, ſubject to no other controul than that of humanity. Man, as the repreſentative of his Maker in this lower world, has by tranſfer a right to ſay, "All the beaſts of the foreſt are mine, and ſo are the cattle on a thouſand hills." The grant of this univerſal dominion to man was coeval with his creation. What was the ſecurity of man in his primæval ſtate has continued to be equally neceſſary to his poſterity ever ſince. Common death would not controul the increaſe of population, or prevent the world from being overſtocked, if there were not a power and a right inherent in man to leſſen the ſpecies for ſelf defence or ſelf ſupport. The mild and gentle Delany has no objection to eating the fleſh of animals, provided they are put to death without circumſtances of cruelty, wanton or incidental, and provided they be as completely drained of their blood as is poſſible, or their blood not eaten ſeparately for reliſh or otherwiſe. And in this exception he confeſſedly has Revelation on his ſide. Thus

* Of whom what ſhall we think, after reading his confeſſion in a letter to the Marchioneſs of Luxemburgh, 1761, that he had lived with a girl 16 years, and had by her five children, whom he turned into the Foundling hoſpital without the leaſt intention of reclaiming them in any future time?

Thus far alſo the good Plutarch concurs with him; and in any chimerical idea beyond that he is not to be followed, unleſs we would become converts to the opinion he puts into the mouth of Gryllus, one of Circe's menhogs, that brutes have as much reaſon as men, and with fewer ſhades of difference, and make a better uſe of it, following the ſimplicity and innocence of nature, and preferring a puddle of mud to the richeſt embroidered bed*. Let us, however, for a moment conſider the character of Gryllus. He is a man debaſed to a hog by the force of Circe's incantation, and debaſed below the capacity of man, only reſtored to a temporary power of reaſoning to ſupport and vindicate the character of a brute. He reaſons accurately, that beaſts have natural courage not degraded by artifice, and that the females are as courageous as the males; that they are more chaſte than man, and follow only natural pleaſure; know neither avarice nor luxury; are led by their ſenſes, by natural unrefined pleaſure; are ſober and docile, and poſſeſs natural knowledge, and teach one another. Therefore, beaſts have intelligence and reaſon.

How different a turn does Gelli, the Florentine, give to the converſation between Ulyſſes and his infatuated friends, of whom he is introduced as recovering from his form of elephant one who had been in his original form a philoſopher, and erected his views above ſenſual and earthly objects, which kept enſlaved all the reſt; "whoſe thoughts were ſo wholly engroſſed by ſenſual delights, that they had no reliſh left for the pleaſures that ariſe from a contemplation on the ſecrets of all-wiſe Nature, firſt weighing down to earth and then clenching there that active principle, which elſe would ſoar above the ſkies to converſe with immortal ſubſtances amidſt pure extaſies of delights, which the groſs affections of ſenſe could bear no proportion to. All the reſt that he met with were of this ſort, who never knew or conſidered the true dignity of their nature, but were wholly attentive to the corporeal part and its gratifications; and finding that part, of which they were altogether obſervant, better accommodated and leſs diſturbed in their preſent ſtate, having no thought that ſoared ſo high as to conſider their divine part, they muſt of neceſſity deſire to remain as they are." Layng's tranſlation of Gelli's Circe, 146—148.

Yours, &c. B. B.

* See his dialogue intituled Gryllus. Vauvilliers ſtrangely miſunderſtands a paſſage there, as if Plutarch was ſpeaking of the letters written in the temple of Apollo Ptoüs remaining till *his own* time; whereas he means they were exiſting at the time Gryllus was ſpeaking, which was a very little time after the deſtruction of Troy and departure of the Greeks; and, as they were *written* probably in a hurry, with ſome fading material, it was rather extraordinary they ſhould laſt ſo long.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

PERMIT me to return my grateful thanks to "A True Churchman," p. 8, for the heartſelt pleaſure and ſatisfaction his very juſt and ſenſible remarks upon the reſidence and non-reſidence of the Clergy afforded me. At the ſame time, with your permiſſion, I wiſh to offer my mite in confirmation of what he has there advanced, upon the great inconvenience it would be to ſome well-meaning incumbents, if they were forced into the ſtrict obſervance of the *act* by which thoſe late unparalleled perſecutors of the Church and State have ſo maliciouſly or mercenarily injured, and endeavoured to ruin, ſeveral worthy and exemplary clergymen. Being myſelf one of another claſs beſide what your correſpondent mentions as engaged in laborious and expenſive literary purſuits, I can ſpeak both feelingly, pertinently, and, I truſt, very juſtly, on the ſubject. I have been, by inheritance, rector of a country church about two years, great part of which has been devoted doubly to the ſervice of the pariſh; firſt, by endeavouring well and faithfully to diſcharge, in conjunction with a much-approved curate, all the neceſſary and important duties of our function, in which, with the aid likewiſe of the beſt provincial inſtructor of pſalmody, I flatter myſelf (notwithſtanding the late incumbent, by ſuperior exertions during a reſidence of more than 30 years, had commanded great attention and reſpect) that the congregation ſtill daily increaſes; and even out of thoſe few in the place of a certain ſect, who from falſe enthuſiaſm, or ſomething worſe, are unfortunately now too numerous in moſt pariſhes. My other attempt to gain the good-will of the pariſh, as well as to make it a comfortable reſidence for myſelf moſt part of the year, was in

in immediately making ſeveral ſubſtantial and ſuitable ornamental reparations to my old parſonage-houſe, in which I have happily ſucceeded beyond my utmoſt expectations, though, perhaps, at an expence much greater than my income would juſtify, particularly as the next patron and incumbent are yet unknown to me. However, I have the ſatisfaction to reflect that the money, if ſpent imprudently to myſelf, has not been laviſhed upon foreign artiſts or London upholſterers, but given in ſupport and encouragement to the induſtry and ingenuity of the village and its vicinity. Thus then am I now moſt comfortably ſituated in a retired pariſh, that is rarely equalled for picturesque ſcenery and a variety of extenſive proſpects, to engage my attention (having been ſome time a devotée to the arts as well as ſciences) during the ſummer months, the moſt ſultry of which may here be agreeably meliorated amidſt rural woods, deep vales, and winding lakes; where, too, the poet, when his eye, "with fine frenzy rolling," is tired of

"Glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, [ſtretch,
His liſtleſs length at noon-tide might he
And pore upon the brook that babbles by."

When theſe charms are baniſhed by the chill damps of declining autumn, or hoary winter's ſtill more cold and icy reign, the fleeting moments, if Hygeia does but ſhed her benign influence through the peaceful dome, ſtill more ſwiftly fly amidſt the full enjoyment of antient lore and muſick's renovating powers: nor do I then even wiſh to change for London's gayer ſcenes, till buſineſs of long ſtanding and moſt urgent neceſſity drags me thence, to give by every contraſt new zeſt to the returning ſpring-decked country. But, to deſcend from the pleaſures of memory and imagination to more ſimple facts, according to my original deſign, I ſhould be glad to know, under the above and following circumſtances, if I am liable to the ſame ſevere and unjuſt penalties inflicted; on my brethren particularly as I have made it a point of conſcience to ſtay the ſolemn feſtival over at Chriſtmas, and to ſee ſuch charities and other monies there properly diſpoſed of as the ſeveral benefactors to the poor have bequeathed or given; and, I wiſh I could add, to have partaken with my village friends of the good old repaſt, mince-pies; but even thoſe ſimple luxuries a country rector can now but ill ſupport, and therefore ſhould not ſanction in theſe awful times of ſcarcity, occaſioned no doubt, in part, by the will of Providence and the long conflict with our continental enemies, but, in my humble opinion, much more by an univerſal ſpirit of monopoly, &c. which ſeems to pervade all kinds of dealers both in town and country, and which loudly calls for a wiſe interference and regulation. However, as Mr. Holt, in his diary prefixed to your laſt Number at the bottom of the aforeſaid page, properly adviſes, let us ſtill truſt that that divine Providence, which has hitherto protected us under the various ſcenes and calamities hanging over us at the concluſion of the century, will yet be our ſure refuge and ſafety, and make us thankful that this is not a ſeaſon of ſcarcity and famine like that which he has authentically exhibited in 1597.

An ingenious and very authentic correſpondent from a populous manufacturing town, which has long ſuffered greatly through want of trade and ſcandalous dearneſs of proviſions, informs me, that he has frequently heard the farmers thereabouts ſay, "that they ſhould be quite ſatisfied with nine or ten ſhillings *per* ſtrike for wheat; but, if they can receive for it double that price, who can blame them?" Surely this calls aloud for a *maximum*, or ſome ſuch redreſs of grievances, both with reſpect to the exorbitant demands of the farmer, butcher, fiſhmonger, &c.

In a midland county, ſupplied by *land-carriage* from York, &c. I have ſeen fine freſh cod ſold plentifully at 5d. and 6d. *per* pound, when it has been 12d. or more in London.

If I may be allowed to point out the moſt qualified mode, it ſhould be (as Government muſt have money) a heavy tax upon all the neceſſaries of life when ſold beyond a reaſonable price: for which hint I am originally indebted to a very ſubſtantial and worthy farmer.

Your correſpondent, p. 4, very properly obſerves, that the pariſhioners, and not the *qui tam* informers, are the proper judges of the offence of non-reſidence: with the whole of them, therefore, I fear not to reſt the deciſion of my own caſe, which they well know to be now more of neceſſity than choice, from a public engagement not ſoon to be fulfilled, nor, without diſcredit and ſerious loſs, to be declined. Yet, whilſt the preſent act is in force,

I mean

I mean to disappoint the *qui tam* gentry, by making agreeable excursions every two months, to exercise the required hospitality, &c. in my parish. But, I trust that our rulers in Church and State will attend most fully to the concluding arguments, &c. of "A True Churchman," and turn their attention to the above and other real abuses of a serious nature, not forgetting one which every Sabbath morn is intolerably grating to my ears as well as soul in the retired street in which I have long taken up my studious abode, *viz.* the horrid cry of "great" or "bloody news," accompanied sometimes with thundering horns, particularly by the hawkers of "The Courier," who, not contented with their shameful annoyance till past midnight on Saturday, are suffered to pour forth the same dreadful salutations soon after daybreak, and continue the same unmolested, and during divine service, to the utter disgrace of all magistracy and police, which very properly prohibit other public cries except mackarel; and that, without doing much injury to our pampered appetites, or to the avaricious pockets of selfish fishmongers and their bawling crew, might be easily dispensed with.

It is likewise a sad disgrace to the police, &c. of this metropolis, to see the streets so insufferably infested with the grossest impostors upon charity (even in these distressing times, our poor-rates being proportionably raised, and every other assistance given to real objects of affliction, &c.) by day, and horrid and abandoned scenes of prostitution, plunder, and often murder, by night; notwithstanding our expensive and boasted display of lamps, watchmen, constables, patrole, &c. G. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

THE *True Churchman*, p. 4, seems to be transported beyond proper bounds in his zeal to serve the Established Church. Whether the present mode of enforcing residence by the *qui tam* act be the artifice of Jacobins or of hungry insolvent debtors, matters not; residence ought to be enforced. Parishioners will never unite to enforce it; and there would be a variety of ways to defeat such union. The act at present subsisting, whether framed before or after the Reformation, proceeds on the best of principles. No man ought to take charge of the souls of a congregation to whom he will not regularly and conscientiously minister. Lay sinecures are highly blameable, but spiritual ones are abominable and profane. If the bishop, dean and chapter, college or lay impropriator, present rectors or vicars who are less acceptable to the parishioners than the curate may possibly be, who is most to blame, the presenter or the presentee? And if a *Popish act* was levelled at *preaching friars* who usurped the place of non-resident pastors, is it less applicable to Protestant non-residence, when the usurper is an itinerant Methodist, perhaps unordained, or without legal orders? There cannot be a doubt that there are many circumstances that entitle the Clergy to a claim of non-residence; and it would be cruel to condemn a sleek well-fed fellow of a college, prebendary, or minor canon, or fashionable London divine, to residence in the fens of Lincolnshire or the hundreds of Essex, or an English or Scotchman in Wales, or a French Protestant in an English village. But all these know the terms on which they accept these disagreeable duties, and cannot but be aware there are fen-men and servitors, natives of these districts, as well if not better capable of making themselves agreeable and useful in them. Can there be a greater disgrace to the Church of England than to have it said, that any act of its Legislature can make an advowson not worth *one farthing* to a lay patron, who is allowed to trade in advowsons as he would in boroughs, and let or sell them to the highest bidder? It is to no purpose to particularize, or I could recount the evils of non-residence and lay patronage; and I am sure the bishops know them, and do not *want evidence*, though they might call for the clearest and strictest from an accuser, on whom the *onus probandi* always rests. Let them look round and see the purchases of livings by a Methodist fund, and the improper persons they ordain from various interested motives, and thence say whence arise the designs of the Church of England. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

THE observations on a second letter of Benevolus respecting non-residence, which I sent many weeks ago to be inserted in your Magazine, having been omitted, if not from oversight, doubtless for such reasons as appeared satisfactory to you, and such as, from my confidence in your integrity

and impartiality, I ſhall credit to be good without enquiry; permit me, on the preſumption that you conſider the queſtion as open to diſcuſſion ſo long as any thing on either ſide appears in your Publication, to offer a few words on what has been ſaid by Benevolus in his ſecond letter, and by A True Churchman, p. 3.

My intereſt in the queſtion is that which is common to every member of the Eſtabliſhed Church of England, who venerates the good laws which have been tranſmitted to us from our anceſtors, and who has a hearty diſlike to *innovation*. But there are ſome people (and the advocates for non-reſidence are of the number), who, whilſt they declaim againſt *innovation*, have a kind of mental reſerve as to ſuch changes which humour their own palates, and who are willing to kick down thoſe parts of our Civil and Religious Eſtabliſhments which exact from them the performance of duties for the good things in the enjoyment of which they are protected. If, however, there be any deſcription of clergymen on whom the ſtatute of Henry VIII. againſt non-reſidents impoſes an unreaſonable burthen, or expoſes to vexatious or ruinous perſecution, the injured are at liberty to aſk the protection of the Legiſlature in reſpectful terms: but they ſhould endeavour to perſuade without cudgels; and the ſchoolmaſter ſhould leave his cat-o'-nine tails behind him.

The ſtatute of Henry VIII. againſt non-reſidence is no more a Popiſh act than is Magna Charta. The time when the act was paſſed is immaterial. The grievance to be remedied was non-reſidence, and the miſchiefs ariſing from non-reſidence are as great ſince the Reformation, as they were before. The clergyman receives a preſentation to his benefice on the condition of reſidence; and when he complains of reſidence as a hardſhip, he complains of that which he has (in moſt inſtances) earneſtly ſolicited as a favour, and which he can in no inſtance demand as his right ſeparated from that condition. The great object of the inſtitution of eccleſiaſtical benefices, is the direction and reform of the morals and manners of the people, by the example of, and by religious inſtructions from, virtuous, learned, and diligent paſtors; and the remuneration of the expences beſtowed in education to obtain that learning which is neceſſary for the paſtoral office is a ſecondary object of the inſtitution, and cannot juſtly be claimed unleſs the talents of the paſtor be virtuouſly and diligently applied to the diſcharge of his duty.

Our anceſtors, whoſe inſtitute concerning reſidence Benevolus is deſirous to repeal, conſidered the ſupport of hoſpitality and charity by the Clergy on their benefices as likely to render them popular amongſt the poor, and to give efficacy to their religious and moral inſtructions; and the law requires the Clergy to reſide on their benefices, that they may ſpend there what they do ſpend, and that, by their living as well as by their preaching, the beſt purpoſes of our Religious Eſtabliſhment ſhould be promoted. The poſition of A True Churchman, that no man has a right to intrude himſelf between a clergyman and his pariſhioners but with the conſent of a majority of a veſtry, is liable to this objection: that if (which is *not impoſſible*) *a corrupt agreement ſhould be made between the patron and incumbent, by which the patron ſhall engage to indemnify the incumbent againſt the conſequences of non-reſidence, and if a majority of the whole pariſhioners ſhould happen to be tenants of the patron, ſuch majority would, in all human probability, be under the influence of that corruption.* And ſuch a caſe as that which I have ſtated is a fair object for a proſecution, which a man of perfect honour would not be aſhamed to purſue. I freely avow my hearty with that no advowſon ſhould be worth one farthing for ſale; and contend, on the high authority of Lord Chief-juſtice Coke, that benefices ought to be *given* to worthy men; and that they ſhould paſs by *livery* and *ſeiſin*, not by *bargain and ſale*.

The caſe of non-reſidence which I ſtated, is perfectly applicable to the queſtion; and, if not authentic, is open to refutation; whereas the caſes ſtated by Benevolus and A True Churchman reſt on bare aſſertions, which can lead to no inveſtigation, and may, therefore, be falſe without being open to contradiction. And if, as I inſiſt, example as well as doctrine be juſtly required from the beneficed clergyman, what is the example that the poor and ignorant are likely to receive from a curate (however virtuous) whoſe reſidence is a dozen miles from the flock; or from a rector (however learned) who never comes near his pariſhioners?

riſhioners? Or, what hoſpitality is likely to be ſupported amongſt the indigent pariſhioners, by a curate whoſe ſtipend (out of a living of 300l. *per ann.*) is a bare five and twenty pounds a year? or from a rector who has leaſed his fleece for the term of his life, and ſuffers his parſonage houſe to be occupied by paupers relieved out of the poor rates, to which he does not contribute a ſingle ſhilling?

The difference in the value of money ſince the 21ſt Henry VIII. which Benevolus ſtates as producing one of the hardſhips of reſidence, is but of little importance in the queſtion. The value of church livings has, generally ſpeaking, increaſed ſince that period in as great a proportion as the value of landed property; and, if we compare the prices for which advowſons have been ſold in our times, with the prices at which the ſame advowſons were ſold a century ago, we muſt either conclude that the value of church livings is increaſed in a greater proportion than landed property, or that patrons have found them a more lucrative article of traffick than formerly. The liberty which has ſince been given to the clergy to marry could not be intended to furniſh them with a reaſon for neglecting their churches; and Benevolus muſt permit me at leaſt to doubt his aſſertion, that almoſt half the livings in the kingdom yield no more than 50l. or 60l. a year. It is abſurd to contend, that reſidence ought not to be inforced, *becauſe* "*it is phyſically impoſſible that every incumbent ſhould be reſident according to the terms of the act of Henry VIII.*;" for *reaſonable* cauſe of abſence is admitted under the ſtatute. What is phyſically impoſſible to be done, may reaſonably be left undone; and if there be not, as A True Churchman aſſerts, more than 200 non-reſidents without good and ſufficient cauſe, the devaſtations amongſt morals and learning which ſome have affected to apprehend from the execution of the ſtatute cannot be very extenſive, ſince thoſe who *have* good and ſufficient cauſe may aſſign that cauſe in their defence, and the 200 who have *not* ſuch cauſe had better become reſidents.

A gentleman who has ſpent his patrimony by reſiding ſeven years at the Univerſity, and after all obtains only a benefice of 60l. or 70l. a year, has, *prima facie*, no other claim on the publick for remuneration than any other man who has ſpent his patrimony improvidently and unwiſely. A man ſimply in that ſituation has no claim on the indulgence of the country; the claim muſt ariſe from the faithful diſcharge of that duty which the laws of the country have enjoined, and cannot be fairly ſet up by a miniſter who has never reſided. The gentleman of fourſcore, whoſe caſe is cited by Benevolus as peculiarly hard, is not compellable to reſidence under the ſtatute; and the hardſhip is, therefore, only imaginary. The other caſe of an excellent ſcholar, *who for 20 years has reſided on his living*, but is now engaged in a literary work of the utmoſt importance, and has removed to London for the benefit of procuring books, &c. is ſuch a caſe as, I believe, never has been, and hope never will be, made the ſubject of a proſecution. But even in that caſe it may be ſaid, that it is no more a hardſhip on the clergyman to be confined to his benefice, than it is on a phyſician to be confined to his patient or loſe his fees, whilſt he leaves them to follow purſuits of literature.

To conclude: Will Benevolus aſſert, that there are *no* "vile informers" but thoſe who have proſecuted actions againſt the clergy for non-reſidence? Has he never heard of clergymen becoming informers under the game laws? Has he never heard of a compromiſe and mutual pacification between an informer of the one ſort, and an informer of the other? Or, is it *more* diſgraceful for a clergyman to be found in a liſt of *taylors*, than in a liſt of *gamekeepers*?

The advowſon referred to, p. 824, is neither Watton nor Aſton. P. Q. is ſtrictly right, when he ſays "the ſhameful neglect of pariſh regiſters is another cauſe of ſerious complaint."

Yours, &c. S. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

MR. TYTLER, in his notes to his tranſlation of Callimachus, in your vol. LXVII. p. 489, tranſlates κερατλκεις, *ſtrong of horn*, and explains it of "the cuſtom of yoking oxen by the horns, which was barbarous in the higheſt degree, as the poor animals had no proper opportunity of exerting their ſtrength, and could only draw the plough with the riſk of having *their horns pulled off by the firſt* ſtone that came in their way:" and then he compares it with the Highland and Iriſh cuſtom

cuſtom of yoking horſes by their *tails*. The ſcholiaſt certainly illuſtrates the epithet from the oxen drawing the plough by their horns, δια τοις κερασι ιλκειν το αροτρον. But this can only mean that the yoke or chain was put *over their forehead, at the root of the horns*, where their ſtrength lies, and by which mode they ſtill plough, if I miſtake not, in Spain, and the pull is truer than by the ſhoulders, and clear of all imagined danger. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

THE arms at Saliſbury, engraved in plate II. fig. 4, p. 25, are thoſe of ſome epiſcopal ſee, impaling Monteacute quartering Monthermer.

Fig. 5. is a merchant's mark impaling T. with ſome mark of difference.

The York ſeal, fig. 6, is to be read *S[igillum] S'ci Hilarii d'ioematatgio.* By the fleurs-de-lis it ſeems to have belonged to ſome French biſhop.

Mr. Douglas's ſeal, fig. 10, repreſents St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar, and the inſcription is to be read, S. FEBOS *ſuperieur de Coudres*, the priory of which place, wherever it be, moſt probably on the Continent, was dedicated to St. Martin.

In the account of Winborne, LXX. p. 1225, it is meant that ſtones from the ruins of *Vindocladia* ſerved to pave or rather mend the ſtreets of Winborne, not that teſſelated pavements were found there; for ſuch have been found in *villages* and in *camps* as well as in *ſtations*.

P. 1153. To the queſtion by R. H. whether the new alteration of the Britiſh arms will affect the arms of perſons deſcended from the old royal families, the obvious anſwer is, they muſt continue to bear the arms of their anceſtors; and nothing can be plainer than that any alteration of arms at preſent can have no effect in the arms uſed by perſons in the 15th or 16th century.

The attachment to democracy, and averſion to monarchy, charged on the Calviniſts by Mr. Malone in the ſame page, col. b, can ariſe only from an apprehenſion, that becauſe Calvin was profeſſor of divinity and miniſter of the church at Geneva, a Republican ſtate, he muſt have imbibed and inculcated Republican principles.

The lady referred to, p. 1159, is one of the nine daughters of the late Major-general Thomas Cox, by one of the daughters of the late Sir Cha. Sheffield.

Yours, &c. D. E.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. 1800.

H. OF LORDS.

November 20.

LORD *Nelſon* took the oaths and his ſeat—his Lordſhip was introduced between Lords Grenville and Romney.

The bill for prohibiting the exportation of proviſions, and the rice bill, were read the third time, and paſſed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the bill to aſcertain the population of the kingdom was read the firſt time.

A Committee to enquire into the ſtate of the coal trade in this kingdom, was appointed on the motion of Mr. *Manning*.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after a brief retroſpect of the conduct of miniſters, and the cauſe there was to queſtion the ſincerity of their wiſhes for peace, moved for ſeveral papers connected with the recent negotiation, and alſo for copies of the original inſtructions given to Sir Sidney Smith, on his miſſion to the Ottoman Porte, and his aſſuming the command in Egypt; of a printed addreſs circulated by him through the French army in Egypt; of his communications to miniſters reſpecting this addreſs; of his diſpatches containing his account of the treaty of El Arich; of the ſubſequent powers given to him to pledge the Britiſh faith to that convention; of the communications from miniſters to him reſpecting its failure; and of the conditions by which Gen. Kleber covenanted to fulfil the treaty ſo ſoon as the aſſent of the king of England ſhould be notified.

Mr. *Pitt* replied to the ſeveral obſervations of the laſt ſpeaker; and, reſpecting the motions which related to Egypt, obſerved, that the ſubject had been already diſcuſſed, and the ſenſe of the Houſe taken upon it. The production of the other papers moved for, in order to aſcertain the ſincerity of the Emperor, could anſwer no other purpoſe than to betray confidential communications, which ought to be held ſacred. Mr. Pitt added, "From the period of the battle of Marengo, which was near deciding the fate of Europe as every good and loyal man wiſhed, to the preſent hour, the Emperor has not for one moment relaxed in his determination not to negotiate a ſeparate peace. And I can ſafely add that, by the laſt arrivals, which carry

carry our communications from the Court of Vienna as far down as the fourth of this preſent November, the aſſurances of the Auſtrian government continue to give us the ſolemn pledge of their good faith, and that they will not ceaſe to reſiſt every propoſition for diſjoining their intereſts from ours. Theſe aſſurances furniſh one direct, poſitive, and explicit promiſe, that the Emperor will not treat with France but jointly with this country. Yet, if I am aſked to take upon myſelf to guarantee that Auſtria ſhall, under no circumſtances, make a ſeparate peace, I anſwer that I do not pretend to hold out ſuch a guarantee. If Auſtria ſhould be, by any adverſe change of circumſtances, forced to treat ſeparately, I make no doubt but the neceſſity which caſts her on that alternative will be apparent to all Europe. If, on the other hand, Auſtria ſhould be forced to renew the war, ſhe has no reaſon to dread even the vaſt preparations of her enemy."

Mr. *Hobhouſe* thought the papers neceſſary, in order to aſcertain how far France was ſincere in her deſire for peace.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* contended that the papers ought not to be produced: as did Meſſrs. *Johnſon*, *Nicholls*, *J. H. Browne*, *Vanſittart*, *Sturges*, *Martin*, and Dr. *Lawrence*.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſpoke ably in reply, and obſerved that he ſhould not divide the Houſe.

Mr. *Dundas* and Mr. *Sheridan* each ſaid a few words; after which the motions were negatived without a diviſion.

November 21.

The bill to prohibit the uſe of corn in the diſtilling of ſpirits, and the manufacture of ſtarch, was read the third time and paſſed.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, the following grants were moved, and ordered:

For the ordinaries of the navy for three lunar months, commencing Jan. 1, 1801.	£. 205,000
For the navy extraordinaries for the above term	200,000
For the tranſport ſervice, and the maintenance of priſoners of war in health	475,000
For the maintenance of ſick priſoners of war	35,000

The *Secretary at War*, after a few preliminary remarks, moved the following reſolutions:

That there be granted to his Majeſty, to defray the charge of 58,528 effective men, including 5,797 invalids, for the ſpace of three lunar months, the ſum of	562,055
For the plantation ſervice	501,482
Towards the embodying of the militia, a corps of Corniſh miners, and ſencible corps	374,350
For defraying the increaſed rates of inn-keepers ſubſiſtence, and the allowance granted to ſubalterns in the militia	110,000
For the recruiting ſervice	127,500
For volunteer corps	145,000
For expences in the barrack-maſter's department	171,000
For foreign corps	150,000
For ordnance of land ſervice	457,000

All theſe different reſolutions, after much deſultory, but intereſting converſation, were ſeverally agreed to.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the following ſums were voted; viz.

For foreign and other ſecret ſervice, for three lunar months	35,000
For the relief of the French emigrants	60,000
For the maintenance of convicts at home	8,000

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of ways and means;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the continuance of the duties on malt, &c, from 23d of January, 1801, to 24th January 1802. Farther, a tax of 4s. in the pound on penſions, offices, and perſonal eſtates; as likewiſe a continuance of the duties on ſugar, &c.

H. OF LORDS.

November 24.

The royal aſſent was declared by commiſſion to the bill for preventing the exportation of rice; and the bill for enabling his Majeſty to prohibit, for a time limited, the exportation of proviſions,

In the Commons, the ſame day, Sir *J. Mordaunt* preſented a parochial relief bill, which had for its object to amend the act of Geo. III. reſpecting the poor, and was read the firſt time.

In a Committee, a reſolution was paſſed to permit the importation of herrings, duty-free, from Nova Scotia, New Brunſwick, and Newfoundland.

The report of the Committee of Supply was then brought up, and the reſolutions read. On the queſtion for the ſecond reading,

Mr. *Hobhouſe* ſaid, that he did not riſe to object to the reſolutions, but to remark on ſome inaccuracies which he was far from wiſhing to aſcribe to deſign. In one account, a corps in Wiltſhire, and in which he had the honour to ſerve, was repreſented as receiving pay from Government, when, in fact, they had never touched a ſhilling of the public money. In another account, there was a quarterly ſubſidy of 730l. to the Count De Huron for troops in our pay, which ſum was again charged in a ſecond account.

Mr. *Wyndham* ſaid, that he was free to adm

admit thoſe inaccuracies which had been ſtated with ſo much candour. They were indeed apparent, and ſhould of courſe be rectified. He had only to add, that though the accounts were preſented by him, theſe miſtakes did not originate in his office.

Mr. *Wilberforce* obſerved, that, in many of the volunteer corps which did not accept of pay, the government allowance was expended in paying their muſical bands, their drums, fifes, and other contingencies.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* aſſured the Hon. Gentleman that this was not the caſe with the corps to which he had the honour to belong. The contingencies, whatever they were, and they certainly amounted to a conſiderable ſum, were all defrayed without any expence to Government.

The reſolutions were then read a ſecond time, and agreed to.

November 25.

The population bill was read a ſecond time.

The bill for prohibiting the exportation and encouraging the importation of corn, and for allowing beer to be brewed from ſugar, and ſpirits to be diſtilled from melaſſes, &c. was read the third time and paſſed; as was alſo the bill for allowing a ſhorter time for ſteeping barley.

November 26.

On the motion of Mr. *Ryder*, the Houſe reſolved into a Committee, to take into conſideration the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the high price of proviſions. Mr. Ryder then moved, that the Houſe do addreſs his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue his royal proclamation, recommending to all perſons, who had means of providing ſubſtitutes for bread-corn, to adopt the moſt active frugality and œconomy in the application of ſuch ſubſtitutes, and in the conſumption of ſuch corn. The other means deviſed was, that of a bill for the more effectual relief of the induſtrious part of the community, by applying wholeſome ſubſtitutes for corn, in the ſupport of the pariſh poor.

On the queſtion for the addreſs being put,

Mr. *Wilberforce Bird* ſaid, that he was deſirous that much more ſhould be done for the relief of the people than either of theſe expedients could ever accompliſh. Much had been ſaid againſt a maximum; but he was convinced that nothing ſhort of ſuch a mode would render any ſatisfaction to the community.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, as to the matter in queſtion, it was evident that no human device could, in a moment, relieve the diſtreſſes of a people, occaſioned by a ſucceſſion of unfortunate ſeaſons; much leſs the dangerous medium of a maximum. And if that wanted the leaſt exemplification, he deſired the Houſe to conſider that the manufacturing towns, of all others, would be the greateſt ſufferers. Where there are moſt inhabitants, with leſs ground for tillage, there it could not be expected that there would be brought an equal ſupply of grain. The villages alone would derive an advantage by it, whilſt the great towns would be ſtarved.

Mr. *Grey* concurred with Mr. Pitt in reprobating the idea of a maximum, approved the meaſures which had been purſued by the Committee, and profeſſed himſelf to be one of thoſe who thought that, even if we had peace, we ſhould for ſome time ſtill experience a preſſure.

A warm converſation took place between Mr. *Wilberforce*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Sir *F. Burdett Jones*, Mr. *Whitbread*, Mr. *Grey*, and Mr. *Tierney*, in conſequence of Mr. Wilberforce's ſaying that an uncouth, unuſual, and ſtrange union ſubſiſted between an hon. member (Mr. G.) and perſons who promulgated certain ſpeeches in that Houſe.

Mr. *Tierney* moved that Mr. W's words be taken down; but afterwards (we underſtand, for the gallery was ordered to be cleared) he withdrew his motion.

The addreſs was then agreed to, and it was ordered to be preſented to the king.

November 27.

Mr. *Tierney* made his promiſed motion for an enquiry into the ſtate of the nation. He obſerved, that a trial of eight years had proved the incompetency of miniſtry to the ſucceſsful conduct of the war. He drew a parallel between the preſent and the ſeven years war. In the latter, 76,000 men were employed, 111,000,000 of money expended: yet then we retained Canada, and three of the French Weſt India iſlands; but now that we employ 130,000 men, excluſive of the troops and militia in Ireland, India, &c. and had ſpent 200 millions, when we laſt attempted to negotiate, we offered to reſign all our conqueſts from the French as the price of peace. We had been beaten from Corſica and Toulon. We had ranſomed our army in Holland, and been foiled in our expedition againſt Oſtend, Quiberon, Teneriff, Belliſle, Ferrol, and Cadiz. There was not, in fact, a port from the Texel to Leghorn that had not witneſſed the diſcomfiture of a Britiſh force. The government had men and money in abundance, and was unreſtrained in its arrangements; yet from theſe nothing but diſgrace had reſulted, excepting diſguſt and diſcontent in thoſe armies whoſe honour and lives were thus wantoned with. Mr. Tierney next adverted

adverted to the conquest of Mysore, and observed, that, however splendid the attainment, it was fully counterpoised by the establishment of the French in Egypt. Government, although receiving upwards of 200,cool. a year for secret service, were wholly ignorant of the destination of the French until they took possession of the country, and which, when willing to relinquish, they compelled them to retain. In St. Domingo, after the sacrifice of several thousand men, and of upwards of ten millions of pounds, we had suffered a black colony to be erected, which menaces Jamaica and our other Western possessions; thus rendering our territories in the East and West both equally insecure. When the war commenced, we were confederate with nearly all the powers of Europe; but now our allies are reduced to Portugal, dependant on us for support; Naples, menaced with invasion; and Austria, who, in the midst of professions of close alliance, made a separate peace at Campo Formio. Russia, by the detention of our ships, was now in actual hostility, and would direct the angry resentment of the North against us. At the commencement of the year, Ministers had peremptorily refused to treat with "a Corsican Usurper, the child and champion of Jacobinism;" and now they are paying Austria to be admitted in a joint negociation with him. He adverted to the circumstance of government keeping men four years in confinement without even information upon oath, to the increased influence of the Crown, the sufferings of the poor, and the abridgements of the comforts experienced by the middle classes, in consequence of the load of taxation imposed by the present Ministry, and the depreciation of money by the unlimited issue of paper. The interest and charges of the national debt in 1792 amounted to 10,325,cool. The interest on debt created since that period amounted to eight millions and an half, income tax 5,800,cool. convoy tax 1,200,cool. making an addition of 15 millions and an half to the annual charge in 1792. He then entered into a long series of financial statements, to prove the infallibity of the Minister's present system of finance, that the income tax would be made perpetual, that the lowest peace establishment to be expected must exceed twenty-eight millions sterling, and that the people, to exist, must emigrate.

Mr. *Pitt* thought the House should more immediately confine its consideration to the alleviation of those grievances connected with the scarcity, which had been the peculiar cause of its being assembled, than to enter into a wide and diversified field of speculative argument. Motions similar to that, now proposed were seldom made, and with two exceptions, never in modern times acceded to, and neither of these instances bore reference to existing circumstances. The House, he conceived, could not entertain the discussion of the motion, as it referred to the subject of the war, because, on the arguments now adduced, it had already been often decided. An invidious comparison had been made between the atchievements of our navy and army; but he affirmed with confidence, that all our military exploits had redounded to the honour and glory of the British arms, whenever we had an opportunity of meeting the enemy fairly in the field. The victory of the Nile electrified every power in Europe, and Ministers were entitled to a share of praise for their vigilance in directing our naval operations; the fleets of France were so crippled or confined, that only one instance occurred of their being able to elude the vigilance of our cruizers, when they failed to Cadiz to lead the Spanish navy captive to Brest; he adverted to our conquests in the West Indies, and of Malta, which latter, he observed, would in our possession be as great an annoyance to the French colony in Egypt, as the French possibly could be to our conquests in India; and stated, in reference to the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon, that even was Holland in close amity with this country, it would be inconsistent with the interest of each state to confide these places to the precarious tenure of the Dutch government. The want of faith or success on the part of our allies should not be ascribed as crimes to Government, who could not controul the vicissitudes of human affairs; yet, amidst innumerable difficulties, the country had proudly triumphed; our independence, our constitution, and our colonies, were preserved; the spirit of Jacobinism, which had been sown in the kingdom, was repressed or annihilated; and nearly all the maritime possessions of our enemies were in our power. Of the reported embargo on English shipping in Russia, although he had not received any official communication on the subject, he apprehended it to be correct, although this country certainly had not furnished any cause for such procedure. He replied minutely to each argument adduced by Mr. Tierney; and, by instancing the circumstance of Exchequer bills bearing a premium, contended, that increased paper-currency had no operation in the rise of provisions. Considering that the measure was solely calculated to encourage the enemy, and excite alarm and despondency at home, he gave it his decided negative.

Mr. *Canning* and Mr. *Dundas* opposed the motion; the latter repeating, that, on a general review of the war, he considered it eminently successful.

Meſſrs. *Grey*, *W. Smith*, and *Jones*, and *Sir F. Burdett Jones*, urged the neceſſity of the propoſed enquiry; and at two o'clock in the morning the Houſe divided—for the motion, 37; againſt it, 157.

H. OF LORDS.

November 28.

The Earl *Camden* preſented the report from the Select Committee, to whom had been referred that part of his Majeſty's ſpeech relative to the dearneſs of proviſions; the ſubſtance of which is given in vol. LXX. p. 1203.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 1.

Mr. *Sheridan*, previous to entering on his motion, deſired that part of his Majeſty's ſpeech which referred to the late negotiations between this country and France might be read. This being done by the clerk, the Hon. Gentleman ſtated, that he conceived all perſons who had heard that part of his Majeſty's ſpeech relating to the papers preſented to the Houſe, muſt have expected that Miniſters would have made ſome obſervations on them. This not being the caſe, he ſhould take that office upon himſelf. He then entered at great length into the origin of the war, the deſertion of our allies, and the neceſſity there was for our making peace. "There was not a ſingle Continental power (he ſaid) with whom we had connected ourſelves during the war, that had not deceived, defrauded, and deſerted us. Our great and magnanimous ally, the Emperor Paul, in particular, on whoſe account a Britiſh ſubject had been impriſoned and heavily fined, had not only abandoned our alliance, but had been changed into an inveterate and inceſſ'd enemy. From accounts recently received, it appeared, that he had not merely ſeized upon our ſhipping, but, by a ſtill greater ſtretch of deſpotiſm, had put the captains of our veſſels into priſon. Under theſe circumſtances, coupled and connected with the conduct of all of our allies, without a ſingle exception, it became highly incumbent upon the Houſe to take into their moſt ſerious conſideration whether we ought ſtill to perſiſt in ſuffering foreign engagements to be a bar to our entering into a negotiation with the enemy." He concluded a very able ſpeech with moving, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying him to omit no opportunity, conſiſtent with the good faith of the country, and the dignity of his Majeſty's Crown, for entering into a ſeparate negotiation with France for a ſpeedy and honourable peace. And further, that his Majeſty would be pleaſed not to enter into a new foreign engagement which may prove a bar to ſeparate negotiation."

Mr. *Wyndham* ſaid, he did not think it neceſſary to follow the wide field of obſervation the Hon. Gentleman had entered into. The main ſcope of his argument was, that it was for the intereſt of this country to decline that aſſiſtance it might derive from foreign powers, and try its exertions ſeparately—a propoſition extremely difficult to be maintained. Which, he would aſk, was the moſt likely to enable us to continue the operations of war with effect, or to attain a peace, the continuing the conteſt by ourſelves, or with that co-operation we had hitherto derived from the aſſiſtance of our allies? It was to be regretted that there was cauſe for blaming the conduct of thoſe allies, and that this country had but juſt reaſon not to be ſatisfied with their conduct. They had certainly ſhewn inſtances of the utmoſt diſregard to their own intereſts. They had done that which ever had been, and ever will be, the ruin of confederacies. It did not, however, follow, becauſe they had purſued their ſeparate intereſts, and deſerted the cauſe they had engaged in, that this country had derived no benefit whatever from the aſſiſtance they had before given. That a power allied with us thought proper to abandon our cauſe, was a circumſtance which he deeply regretted; but it was to be recollected, that, even in the purſuit of its own aggrandizement, it might afford eſſential ſervice to the country whoſe cauſe it had left. The country was to be conſidered with reference to what its ſituation would have been if the war had not taken place; it was, in every ſenſe of the word, a war of compulſion that we had entered into. We were indebted to it for our exiſtence; that here we were alive, whether merry or not he did not know; but that we enjoyed a degree of proſperity unknown in the annals of the country, that we abounded in wealth, that our conſtitution, cuſtoms, manners, and laws, remained unpolluted by the French Republican principles, which thoſe councils the Hon. Gentlemen had adverted to would have introduced, and to which Tuſcany, Genoa, Switzerland, and Holland, owed their deſtruction. The laſt, but not the leaſt topic, the Hon. Gentleman referred to, was Peace. He had ſaid, he could not be ſincere in his wiſhes for peace with France. True it was, he could not be ſincere; becauſe, if he were, he ſhould think of two evils he preferred the greateſt. He would tell the Hon. Gentleman frankly and fairly, that the danger of a peace with France might have ſome abatement by the want of faith on the part of the people in Jacobinical principles, an the right of man as founded upon them but ſtill the grounds of his opinion wer not in the leaſt changed.

Mr.

Mr. *Grey* ſaid, that, from the plain and honeſt declaration of his principles which the Right Hon. Gentleman had now made, the publick can be at no loſs to diſcover his real view; and, if the Right Hon. Gentleman's friends go all the length he goes, the country will ſurely at length open their eyes to their true ſituation, and begin ſeriouſly to conſider what they have to expect from the continuance of their adminiſtration. The Right Hon. Gentleman tells us, that the conſequence of not going to war at the time when we engaged in the preſent conteſt would have been the loſs of our religion, of our commerce, of our liberty, of our laws, of all our domeſtic enjoyments. Whatever may be that Hon. Gentleman's opinion, there are few people of this country who would not wiſh that the comforts they enjoyed at the beginning of this conteſt were reſtored to them; who would not take the chance of all theſe probable calamities, to have poſitive and certain happineſs again viſit their abodes; who do not think that any danger from external principles could place us, as a nation, in a more perilous ſtate than that in which we now ſtand. If, having undertaken the defence of Holland, we had ſucceeded in protecting it againſt the French arms; if, having engaged to reſcue Belgium from the yoke of France, our efforts had been crowned with ſucceſs; if, having wiſhed to ſave Savoy from her graſp, we had obtained our end; if, deſiring to confine her dominions to the Rhine, we had accompliſhed our object; if, being deſirous to drive her back within her antient limits, we had gained our purpoſe; if we had been fortunate in any of theſe ſchemes, there would be ſome colour of reaſon for congratulation; but under the actual ſtate of circumſtances, it is the height of abſurdity to talk of ſucceſs. Mr. Grey dwelt much upon the hoſtile ſpirit which, he ſaid, had been uniformly diſplayed by Miniſters, and concluded with giving his hearty aſſent to the motion.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* ſaid, this motion, if he underſtood it rightly, ſhould have worn a different ſhape. It ſhould have been a motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to withdraw his confidence from his preſent Miniſters, and to remove them from his councils. But, if the Hon. Gentleman meant to go this length, they ſhould have ſhewn that France had manifeſted an unequivocal deſire for peace, and the great man Buonaparte, had been ſincere in the ſame degree as they accuſe the preſent Miniſters of inſincerity. Buonaparte had, however, never talked but in looſe terms of a general peace. The treaty with Auſtria had now nearly three months to run; and the queſtion was ſimply, whether we ſhould renounce the only powerful ally which remained in ſtrict adherence to the coalition. As to the cauſe of the war, which the Hon. Gentleman and his friends ſo much condemned, Mr. Dundas never gave himſelf much trouble who were the aggreſſors. This was a refinement of reaſoning which the ſubject did not demand. But, although he did not now enter into a long diſquiſition, he knew very well that France was the aggreſſor. Had we not gone to war, this country could not have long exiſted. The induſtrious diſſemination of Jacobiniſm, and the reception of Jacobinical emiſſaries on viſits to both countries, menaced the deſtruction of the ſtate! He rejoiced, however, to ſee the return of the honourable phalanx on the other ſide. Their appearance in that Houſe was much more commendable than mixing in public ſocieties, to gratify their ambition without, rather than within theſe walls! Their ſanction to ſuch meetings muſt be attended with miſchief rather than good to ſociety; and might tend to bring the Houſe of Commons into diſrepute, whoſe character and reſpectability it ought to be their endeavour to juſtify and ſupport againſt the calumny of the ignorant and preſuming. Mr. Dundas rejoiced to ſee ſo many young men return to the Houſe, to diſcharge the duty which they owed to their conſtituents; he rejoiced to ſee them enter into the liſts, and contend as intellectual gladiators for victory; he rejoiced to ſee them fraternizing and embracing each other, by incitements to battle againſt their political opponents in Parliament, rather than deſcending from the eminence of ſtateſmen and patriots, by mixing with perſons whoſe lives were of a miſchievous caſt, and a reproach to men of ſuch diſtinguiſhed talents! He concluded by ſaying he ſhould give his negative to the motion.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after a ſhort review of the arguments againſt the motion, proceeded to notice the manner in which it had been treated. The intelligence which arrived this very day was ſuch as offered matter for very ſerious conſideration. The movements of Pruſſia againſt Cuxhaven, &c. on one hand, and of Ruſſia againſt the Porte, required, in his opinion, all the ſerious attention of Miniſters. Yet, when matters of ſuch moment were brought forward, the Right Hon. Gentleman thought proper to treat them lightly and with ridicule. If gentlemen like his hon. friend (Mr. Grey) found their efforts unavailing, and had of courſe abſented themſelves, and choſe at the preſent criſis to come forward, was that a reaſon why their abſence ſhould now be conſtrued into a crime? In his opinion, the arguments of his Hon. Friend were unanſwered, and unanſwerable.

On a diviſion there appeared, Ayes 35; Noes 153.

(To be continued.)

39. *Report of the Commiſſion of Arts to the Firſt Conſul* Bonaparte, *on the Antiquities of* Upper Egypt, *and the preſent State of all the Temples, Palaces, Obeliſks, Statues, Tombs, Pyramids, &c. of* Philoe, Syene, Thebes, Tentyra, Latopolis, Memphis, Heliopolis, *&c. &c. from the Cataracts of the* Nile *to* Cairo; *with an accurate Deſcription of the Pictures with which they are decorated, and the Conjectures that may be drawn from them reſpecting the Divinities to whom they were conſecrated. Tranſlated from the* French *of Citizen* Ripaud, *Librarian to the Inſtitute of* Egypt.

"FIVE immenſe palaces and 34 temples ſtill remain, while the only private habitation that could be diſtinguiſhed was ſo encumbered with rubbiſh as to offer but a very imperfect notion of its deſign." (p. 9.) The French have ſo far eſtabliſhed themſelves in Egypt, that they can travel over and ſurvey with ſecurity, and examine and plan its antient buildings with leiſure. After enumerating the labours of former travellers, P. Lucas, Sicard, Maillet, Vanſleb, Savary, Granger, Norden, and Pococke, the reporter gives a decided preference to the laſt, as "the moſt learned of them all, and his deſcriptions approach neareſt to the truth. Nor was he deficient either in activity or reſolution. Almoſt every thing that he himſelf wrote is good, but the drawings, which he cauſed others to execute, are very inaccurate." (p. 4.) This has been acknowledged by his contemporaries. The French commiſſioners begin their tour where the biſhop ends, at Philoe.

Syene, *Aſſouan.*

Iſle of Elephantine.

Comm Ombo, *Ombos.*

Gibel el Silſili. *Pococke,* Hagar Silcily.

Edfou, *Apillinopolis magna.*

Elethia, or El Kab, *Bubaſte,* not noticed by Pococke.

Eſne, *Latopolis.*

Erment, *Hermonthis.*

Thebes.

Luxor.

Karnac.

Medinet Habou.

El Gournou. Pococke, I. p. 78, El Gourney.

Cous, *Apollinopolis parva.*

Kept, *Coptos.*

Dendera, *Tentyra.*

Garvel Sharkie, *Antæopolis.* Pococke's Gava Kiebre; Norden's Gau Sherkie.

Siout, *Lycopolis.*

Schiekabade, *Antinopolis.* Pococke's *Enfineh,* or *Ebadie,* p. 73.

Archmounein. Pococke's Archemoungin, *Hermopolis magna.*

Fayoume. Pococke's Faiume, *Arſinoe*; which our travellers, however, place near the Arab city Medinet el Fars.

Metrahenny and Mohannan. *Memphis.*

The pyramids of Sakkara and Gize.

Matarie, *Heliopolis.*

The ſtyle and plan of the temples, palaces, and ſepulchral grottoes in theſe ſeveral places, are briefly deſcribed, together with their paintings and basreliefs, hiſtorical and hieroglyphical. The author calls it "a very haſty account of the labours which have engaged the commiſſion of the arts. The work which it propoſes to publiſh, under the auſpices of the firſt Conſul, will give a more correct idea of what it has done than the moſt circumſtantial hiſtory can produce."

"A colony from Ethiopia peopled Egypt, following the courſe of the river which waters it. The firſt who fixed here were the Troglodytes, inhabitants of grottoes formed by nature in the rocks. The moſt antient monuments are thoſe neareſt the tropics. At Philoe two temples have been deſtroyed, of whoſe materials others have been re-built which ſtill remain. Thus a generation of monuments may be ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed, and the age of each of them is triple that of the moſt antient ſtate of Europe." (p. 7.) This generation of monuments, we are told, p. 33, "would throw back the conſtruction of the firſt buildings to an epocha anterior to that which the Chriſtians aſſign to the creation of the world." This extravagant antiquity has been aſſerted by the Hindoos, and by Brydone in his account of Etna; and both have received their confutation, as has their imitator Volney alſo. Egypt is ſtyled "the cradle of architecture." The Greeks are here ſaid to have borrowed the form of the Egyptian columns, and the plan of their moſt elegant temples. "The paintings relate to the Egyptian gods, and repreſent offerings and ſacrifices, as well as ſubjects connected with aſtronomy and agriculture. The attitudes in general are ſtiff and conſtrained, and no regard is paid to perſpective. The drawing of the human figure is ſometimes diſguſting, while that of the animals

animals frequently approaches to perfection." (p. 14.) "The history of the progress of civilization is shewn in the basso-relievos or the paintings in fresco, which represent the various labours of the antient Egyptians, hunting, fishing, tillage, harvest, navigation, the traffick of the money-changers, military exercises, the practice of arts and trades, with marriage and funeral ceremonies, are represented in a thousand places*." "The grottoes are decorated in the smallest recesses with paintings and hieroglyphics, whose colours retain all their original freshness and brilliance. The figures which have not been coloured have received a polish equal to that of the finest stucco." (p. 17.) "In every part of Upper Egypt, near the site or ruins of an antient temple, the tombs of its inhabitants may be found in the mountains, and the history of every Egyptian who is buried there is traced on the wall." (p. 19.) "Astronomical subjects are engraved under the porticos and in the vestibules of the temples, as if the priests thought that a regard for the sciences was the best preparative for the duties of religion†." (p. 10.) "One of the four remaining zodiacs is in the temple at Esne." (p. 45.)

"The second grotto of El Kab contains very minute descriptions of the process of embalming." (p. 44.) The pictures in the ruins between the Memnonium and Medinet Abou agree with the description by Diodorus Siculus in the tomb of Osmandyas; sieges, battles, victories, and triumphs, arms, furniture, habits. "There are also pictures in the palace at Karnac which represent the ceremonies of initiation, while others display the progress of love." (p. 55.) Even the stone coffers of the treasury are described as remaining at Medinet Habou. (p. 66.)' "The sepulchres of the rich are exhausted. None of the mummies sold by the people of the country are dressed in the envelope on which the figure of Death was painted. A few fragments of these envelopes are all that now appear. No traveller has found the MSS. on papyrus which the mummies of distinguished persons never failed to inclose, and are the most antient that have been preserved, and appear to contain, in hieroglyphical characters, the prayers for the dead, and are decorated with drawings resembling the pictures on the walls of the sepulchres*." (p. 77.)

A map of the route is prefixed.

40. *Voyage pittoresque de la Syrie, &c.*

AFTER a long interval, we have received five Numbers of this interesting work, of which we have already given some account.

No. XI. contains,

Inside view of the gate called *Bab el Medynah*, at *Anthakyeh*, the antient *Antiochia*.

Antient sarcophagi on the road to Berytus.

View of *Sgeida*, the antient *Sidon*.

View of part of Jerusalem from the terrace of the Latin convent, shewing the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the great mosque on the site of the Temple.

Sepulchral monument of the kings of Judah [which its style of architecture and ornaments shews could not have been prior to the Roman times.]

Large general plan of the same.

No. XII. Cenotaph of *Caius Cæsar*. Plan and elevation.

View and plan of the more entire remains of the great gallery at *Palmyra*.

Triumphal arch at Palmyra. This arch, charged with well-preserved reliefs, of which we hope to see drawings on a larger scale, seems to have escaped our countrymen who visited these ruins.

Section of the mausoleum of *Iamblichus* and *Elabelus*.

* "Wherever men are described as employed in different works, there are always persons occupied in taking an account of them in a *volumen* or roll, with the *calamus* or pen formed of reeds. Nor is the œconomy of the flocks forgotten, as men are represented in the act of driving before them oxen, goats, and asses. They have, indeed, neglected no opportunity to heighten their imitation of nature by those traits which, being founded on a knowledge of the characters and habits of animals, must render it more exact. The most striking circumstance in the details of navigation relates to the form of the vessels. The different modes of fishing and bird-catching cannot be exceeded in the correctness of their representation." (pp. 42, 43.)

† This oblique insinuation refutes itself; for even the fashionable Ovid will tell us, that man was formed in an attitude to direct his views to the heavens: "Os homini sublime dedit cœlumque tueri Jussit." EDIT.

* We wish to recollect where these sepulchral MSS. are described or drawn. ED.

Third

Third view of the Antonine way to Baruth, with antient inſcriptions and bas-reliefs cut on the rock.

No. XIII. Outſide view of Babel el Medina gate at Antioch.

Towers in the city wall, miſcalled remains of Seleucus's palace.

Groupe of 16 pillars at Palmyra. This ſeems to be what is called, in Mr. Wood's plan, No. 13, the periſtyle of a temple, though wanting two of the number of columns.

Sepulchral monuments in the valley leading to Palmyra.

Entablature of the temple of the ſun.

Sepulchral monument hewn in the rock near Jeruſalem.

No. XIV. Remains of a magnificent building, which may have been the palace of Zenobia at Palmyra.

Section of the mauſoleum of Elabelus.

Inſide view of the ſame.

Elevation of the portico of the temple of the ſun at *Baalbek* (reſtored with a bas-relief on the pediment.)

View of *Cerine*, a city on the North coaſt of Cyprus.

View of the rock called *Youz Bir Euw*, or the 101 houſes between Cerine and Nicoria, in Cyprus.

No. XV. General ground plan of the temple of the ſun.

Portion of the great gallery.

A pilaſter on one ſide of the door in the ruins of a building near the temple of Neptune.

Mauſolea at the entrance of the valley leading to Palmyra.

Monaſtery of St. Anthony on the road leading to Tripoli.

Ruins of the monaſtery of *Cazzafani*, in the Iſland of Cyprus, and an antient ſarcophagus in the cloiſter.

With this number is delivered the author's apology for ſo long delaying his letter-preſs account of the plates, occaſioned by the diſappointment in paper, which was to have been the *grand Jeſus velin*, and had been bought a long time before for the purpoſe, but, after having been tried in the explanations delivered with the ſeven firſt Numbers, was found, after the ſtricteſt attention, to be unequal to ſuch a preſs-work as had been promiſed to the ſubſcribers. It is, therefore, after a very expenſive proceſs, given up, and a vellum paper provided, exactly like that employed by Didot in his ſuperb edition of Horace. The delivery of this paper is to take place, and the printing to begin, the 1ſt of next Fructidor, Aug. 18, 1800; and before the end of Pluvioſe, or January, 1801, the ſubſcribers may depend on receiving 20 or 25 ſheets of text, with the 19th and 20th Numbers; the intermediate plates to follow as faſt as poſſible, and the eight large plates promiſed in the proſpectus, and which are to diſtinguiſh the work from all other ſimilar voyages, are almoſt finiſhed.

Our readers may recollect the honourable mention made of M. Caſas, when in the Count de Choiſeul's ſervice, by Lady Craven (ſee our vol. LXIX. p. 238), and that ſeveral of the Iſtrian drawings were particularized by her.

41. *A deſcriptive Tour and Guide to the Lakes, Caves, Mountains, and other natural Curioſities, in* Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſhire, *and a Part of the Weſt Riding of* Yorkſhire. *By* John Houſman.

"THE following ſheets form part of a more extenſive topographical work by the ſame author; and a few copies have been printed for the accommodation and convenience of ſuch travellers as may think the whole work either too bulky or too expenſive. Beſides his own obſervations, made in the courſe of his different tours, the author has had recourſe to the works of ſeveral popular writers, from which he has extracted ſuch paſſages as appeared to him the moſt intereſting; and upon the whole has endeavoured to digeſt and arrange a conciſe and correct *Guide* to the *Lakes*, &c.; which he humbly hopes will be found an uſeful companion to the viſitors of the many ſcenes and uncommon works of Nature within the diſtrict. With reſpect to the ſeveral ſtations for views, he has confined himſelf to general directions, leaving to the artiſt of taſte to ſelect for himſelf ſuch as may beſt anſwer his particular purpoſe. Unexaggerated deſcriptions, in plain and ſimple language, are here principally aimed at; and if the author in any inſtance has failed in the truth and juſtneſs of his repreſentation, he intreats the candid reader to attribute ſuch inaccuracies either to ſome unperceived miſtake of his own, or to the miſinformation of others, and not to any deſign of paſſing a deception upon the publick. *Corby, June*, 1800." Adverteſement.

42. *Me-*

42. *Memorials of the Family of* Tufton *Earls of* Thanet; *deduced from various Sources of authentic Information.*

THE compiler and editor of this little piece of Britiſh biography and topography is Mr. Robert Pocock, bookſeller, at Graveſend, the hiſtory of which town he compiled and publiſhed 1797 (ſee our vol. LXVIII. p. 966 *), the ſucceſs of which has encouraged him to a ſecond trial. He has choſen the Tufton family for his ſubject, from the nearneſs of Rainham, the place of their interment. Mr. P. tells us, he "collected this hiſtory at his leiſure, with a view of connecting the actions of the noble family of the Tuftons: 1. for the information of thoſe concerned; 2. for that deſire of knowledge natural to him as a native of the county wherein thoſe illuſtrious perſons were born; 3. to mark the viſible decay of human kind; for, having viſited the mauſoleum of this noble family in Rainham church in the year 1790, and again in 1799, he could not but obſerve the great difference which had taken place in that interim in the ſtate of the coffins, the deficiency of which is here ſupplied from the pariſh regiſter, and likewiſe entries relating to the family from that of Hethfield. The Tuftons originate from a place of that name in Suſſex, antiently, as well as their name, written *Toketon*. Sir John Tufton was created a baronet, 1611; and his eldeſt ſon, Nicholas, a baron, 1625, and Earl of Thanet, 1628. Another earl obtained the barony of Clifford from his grandmother, Anne, the celebrated counteſs of Dorſet, Pembroke, and Montgomery. An account of the Clifford family and barony is introduced†." (p. 88—121.)

The preſent Earl of Thanet is the ninth in ſucceſſion, of whom nothing more is here ſaid.

We wiſh the compiler ſucceſs with this and all his future labours of the ſame kind.

43. *The Character of* Demetrius, *in a Sermon on Occaſion of the Death of the late Rev.* William Blake, *Forty-four Years Paſtor of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Congregation in* Crewkerne, Somerſet; *preached on the 7th of* April, 1799, *by* T. Thomas. *To which are added, the Addreſs and Prayer delivered at the Interment, by* Joſhua Toulmin, *D.D. With a Sketch of the Character, and an elegiac Poem to the Memory of the deceaſed, by* F. Webb. *Publiſhed by earneſt Requeſt.*

FROM John iii. 12, Mr. T. points out the duty of Chriſtian activity and exemplarineſs. "The queſtion is, what light we communicate to our fellow-creatures, wherein their intereſts are ſerved by us, what is the ornament we wear, what our talents, and where our exertion for uſefulneſs. When ſtruck with the profligacy or indiſcretion of other men, let us not value ourſelves becauſe we labour not under ſuch diſgrace. Nor is it ſufficient that we are not even in the loweſt claſs of Chriſtians; let us be concerned to be rivals of thoſe whom mankind moſt bleſs, who in eternity will be moſt honoured." (p. 15.) And he concludes the improvement of this ſubject by characterizing the deceaſed object of it as the moſt affectionate friend and moſt able paſtor his congregation could have ſelected. The addreſs at the grave is equally expreſſive of his character and the ſolemnity of the occaſion. The ſame good character is held out in the eulogium and elegy on him by his friend and fellow-ſtudent at Daventry.

Mr. B. was deſcended from a collateral branch of the family of Admiral Blake. His grandfather, Malachi, was a non-conformiſt miniſter at Blagden, in the pariſh of Pitminſter, four miles from Taunton, and laid the foundation of the Diſſenting congregation at Wellington, co. Somerſet; and, adhering to the cauſe of the Duke of Monmouth, was on his defeat obliged to retire in diſguiſe to London. He had three ſons, John, Malachi, and William, a woollſtapler at Taunton. The youngeſt of eight children of the laſt of theſe was the ſubject of this publication; and Malachi, the ſecond ſon of Malachi, was ſettled as a miniſter at Langport, and thence moved to Blanford,

* This was followed by "Pocock's Graveſend Water-companion, deſcribing all the Towns, Churches, Villages, Pariſhes, and Gentlemen's Seats, as ſeen from the River Thames, between London Bridge and Graveſend Town; with Obſervations on whatever is worth remarking in that Diſtrict: calculated chiefly for the Amuſement and Entertainment of thoſe who frequent the Graveſend Paſſage-boats and Margate Hoys, and for all Captains, Paſſengers, and Mariners in our Ports. Part I. from Graveſend to London; Part II. from London to Graveſend." 12mo.

† We cannot help regretting, that no artiſt has preſented the publick with a copy of the famous family picture at Skipton caſtle. EDIT.

Blanford, 1716, where he died 1760, having publiſhed an account of the fire which deſtroyed that town 1731, with an addreſs to the inhabitants, and a ſermon on the occaſion; a charge at the ordination of the Rev. James Kirkup, at South Petherton, 1747; and a little pamphlet, intituled, "Kilmarnock's Ghoſt," with reference to Dr. Foſter's attendance on that peer previous to his execution, written "from an apprehenſion that the Doctor had been ſuperficial, if not erroneous, in the advice he gave him." Malachi, eldeſt ſon of William beforementioned, was a Diſſenting miniſter, brought up under Dr. Doddridge; 1743, ſettled at Whitney 10 years, and for ſome years alternately at Fullwood near Taunton, and died 1795. William, the ſubject of this diſcourſe, was born 1730; educated, 1749, under Dr. Doddridge and Dr. Aſhworth; and, 1754, ſettled at Crewkherne; and was ordained to the paſtoral office there 1757, which increaſing debility and illneſs obliged him to reſign Oct. 1798. He was twice married, and by his ſecond wife left five children, of whom the eldeſt ſurviving, Malachi, is a phyſician at Taunton; William ſucceeds his father at Crewkherne; Downing has choſen the agricultural line; and there is one ſiſter.

This ſermon was briefly noticed in vol. LXX. p. 768.

44. *The* Chriſtian *Miniſtry exemplified in* St. Paul. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh-church of* Bolton, *at the Viſitation of the Rev.* John Pretyman, *D.D. Archdeacon of* Lincoln, May 7, 1800. *By* Charles Jerran, *M. A.*

THE character of St. Paul, here inſiſted on, from Acts xx. 24, is his intrepidity in his miniſtry, worthy of imitation by all Chriſtian miniſters in theſe times of Infidelity.

45. Richard *the Firſt, commonly called* Cœur de Lion, *an Epic Poem, in Eighteen Books. By Sir* James Bland Burges, *Bart.*

IN the conſtruction of the ſtory, and the arrangements of the incidents, Sir James ſhews great judgement. The tale is told well, and in an intereſting manner; the language and imagery are often beautiful, though ſeldom approaching the ſublime; but the whole is too long; the verſification and ſtanza are ill choſen, thoſe of Spenſer; and they perplex and ſometimes offend the reader, however diſpoſed for admiration and pleaſure. The poem, however, muſt, taken altogether, be allowed to be an effort of genius, learning, and taſte, very honourable to the author. It opens in the following manner:

"The lion-hearted Monarch, who diſplay'd
His banner on Judæa's ſhore, I ſing.
Immortal Muſe! impart thy pow'rful aid: [wing,
From the Æonian mount, with rapid
Deſcending, heav'nly inſpiration bring:
Teach me to trace th' effects of Auſtrian hate, [rous King:
And the foul wrongs of Gallia's treach'-
To tell how RICHARD, long oppreſs'd by Fate, [ſuff'rings great"
O'er adverſe Hell prevail'd, and grew by

46. *The Neceſſity of Union among* Chriſtians, *that, with one Heart and one Mouth, they may glorify* God. *A Sermon, preached before the Univerſity of* Cambridge, *on* Sunday, Auguſt 24, 1800. *By* Robert Luke, *B. D. Fellow of* Sidney Suſſex *College.*

EPISTLE dedicatory to the Reader: "Receive, reader, with all readineſs of mind, what is deſigned for thy good. If elevated in thy ſtation, and learned, be not faſtidious as to the merit of my compoſition; conſider how very proper it is in the author of a ſermon to ſtudy plainneſs, for the accommodation of common capacities, rather than elegance for the admiration of ſcholars. If low, and not well informed on religious ſubjects, be thankful that another hath ſtudied for thee, and offers to communicate his knowledge. If not as yet converted and reſtored to the fold of the true ſhepherd and biſhop of ſouls, forget not that, as a duly authorized embaſſador of reconciliation, I have given thee warning; I have beſeeched, I have inſtructed thee, that thou mayeſt be enabled to eſcape out of the miſeries of this ſinful world into the city of the great King, a city of refuge indeed, for, if thither thou eſcapeſt, thy ſoul ſhall live. If, what I ſhould rejoice to find thee, an Iſraelite indeed, receive the unfeigned love of one who hopeth and truſteth that he is a member of the ſame body with thyſelf. Reader, ſhouldſt thou be benefited, my chief object with thee will be attained; for, though I ſhould not unfeelingly decline the conſolation of thy good opinion, or the reward of thy gratitude, yet ought I to acknowledge it; the Maſter whom I would ſerve in ſerving thee is alone ſufficient for all my wants, and more than enough for my

my recompence. Oh! how shall any minister of the Gospel, whatever be his circumstances, whether he abound or suffer need, whether he be most full or most destitute of earthly patronage, be able to decline the work of his calling, as if the good of that promise of the Lord of the vineyard were not sufficient to awaken all his attention, and to excite all his utmost diligence! 'He that watereth shall be watered also himself.' Respectfully, and with sincere regard, yours, THE AUTHOR."

This is a plain, good discourse, pointing out, from Eph. iv. 4, 5, 6, Unity of body among the society of Christians, supported by Unity of spirit; and, as the body is one, and the spirit one, so is the head one, one lord and saviour of the body; and, as all the members have the same evidence provided for them to trust in the mercy and goodness of their heavenly Father, there must, of necessity, be among them but one faith; there is also one baptism for the remission of sins, and one holy and blessed spirit, so united as to be one with Christ. He proceeds to warn against the rapid strides of Schism against the doctrine, worship, and government, of the Church. In the notes annexed he observes, that St. Paul mentions no other order than baptism; because he was probably persuaded that fidelity to the covenant of baptism would necessarily secure the observance of all the other ordinances of the law of Christ, whose authority is the sanction of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as the authority of the Apostles is the sanction of the two ordinances, episcopal confirmation and episcopal ordination. All men are obliged not only to believe in the means for the attainment of righteousness, but also openly to confess their faith.

47. *The Afflictions of England a Warning from God. A Sermon, preached before the University of* Cambridge, *on* Sunday, November 2, 1800.

MR. L, who in the former sermon "endeavoured to persuade his countrymen to consider the things which are more excellent, endeavours now, not a little influenced by the signs of the times, to persuade them to consider the ingredients of temporal felicity." In this, from Ps. cxxvii. 1. he shews the duty of nations and individuals to attend to the instructions of Holy Writ, "in which we are taught, as at the mouth of God, not only the duties but even the rewards and punishments of *nations* and *men*." Not that we are to suppose that "every exalted nation is righteous. No. Exaltation, though promised to a nation as the sure reward of righteousness, is yet, we are taught, permitted to be attained, on account of very different views in the councils of Divine Providence. A *wicked nation* may be exalted consistently with the doctrines of Scripture, for two reasons — either because it is considered as approaching the crisis of its own judgements, or, otherwise, as an instrument prepared for the execution of divine judgments in some foreign land; and that, when overthrown, its fall may be understood as an instrument of a more severe and a more exemplary punishment." "The improvement of such reflections is the indispensable necessity of national repentance and change of conduct; and, if this conclusion could but be thought applicable to the situation and circumstances of our own country, and, as such, suffered duly to restore the mind, and to influence the heart of ourselves and countrymen, no means of relief, I am persuaded, would be found more speedily effectual for the removal of national burthens." Mr. L. with emphasis exerts the privilege his station confers on him, and declares that, "though it would be a very odious exercise of his talents were he to particularise all the numerous and very grievous offences of this disordered country, as they pass in contemplation before his mind, and disquiet and depress his spirit, yet, could he persuade himself that his faculties were as fully prepared for such an arduous work, no consideration of personal danger or disrepute among men would be able, he trusts, to deter him from it." (p. 18.)

48. *Wisdom, Religion, and Courage, essential Requisites in the Character of a Magistrate. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, with the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, &c.* September 28, 1800, *before the Election of a Lord Mayor.* By Thomas Bowen, *M. A. Chaplain of* Bridewell *Hospital, and Minister of* Bridewell *Precinct, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.* [See an account of Mr. B's death in vol. LXX. p. 92.]

GOVERNMENT, being of divine institution, cannot be kept up without the

the requisites above mentioned in the instruments appointed under God to exercise it. Wise and understanding men were to be chosen to be made rulers under the Jewish theocracy. These qualifications having been exemplified in him, who, at the delivery of this sermon from Deut. i. 31, filled the chair, "that the future objects of the citizens' choice should be endowed with like qualities, the nature of the times and the high distinction of this preeminent city peculiarly demand."

49. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Judges, Aldermen, and Serjeants at Law, Sheriffs, and the City Officers, on the 15th of* June, 1800, *being the first* Sunday *in* Trinity *Term. By* William George Freeman, *M. A. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

RECOMMENDS the duty and encouragement of prayer, from Matt. vi. 6.

50. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* Langton juxta Partney, *in the County of* Lincoln, *on* Sunday, June 8, 1800, *being the first Day appointed for a public Thanksgiving to* Almighty God *for the providential Protection of the King from the late atrocious Attempt against his sacred Person. By the Rev.* Robert Uvedale, *M. A. of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge, *and Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of* Manchester.

FROM 1 Pet. ii. 17, Mr. U. inculcates obedience and submission to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and to the established form of government under which we live; and, in an advertisement prefixed to this discourse, informs the publick, that a list of the writings on the Hebrew and other Oriental languages, intended for publication by him, may be seen in our vol. LXVI. p. 465; and that Mr. Chancellor Carlyle, professor of Arabic in the university of Cambridge, has examined the works, and has given them his testimonial of approbation.

51. *Secret Anecdotes of the Revolution of the 18th* Fructidor (Sept 4, 1797), *and new Memoirs of the Persons deported to* Guiana; *written by themselves: containing Letters from Gen.* Murinais, *Messieurs* Barthelemy, Tronçon du Coudray, Laffond Ladebat, De la Rue, *&c. &c. A Narrative of Events that took Place at* Guiana *subsequent to the Escape of* Pichegru, Ramel, *&c. A Picture of the Prisons of* Rochefort, *by* Richer Sensy. *An authentic Account of the Captivity and Escape of Sir* Sidney Smith. *A Memoir, by* Barbé Marbois, *&c. &c. forming a Sequel to the Narrative of Gen.* Ramel *Translated from the* French.

THE narrative, to which this is a supplement, was reviewed vol. LXIX. p. 778. The present work has gone through two editions; the last much improved both in information and arrangement. The first chapter forms a complete history of the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1797. The narrative of events that took place at Guiana after the escape of the eight exiles is but a series of aggravated captivity of those who remained, of which the several letters of all to their relations in Europe are but unavailing complaints. The dungeons of Rochefort, described by Richer Sensy, editor of the "l' Accusateur Publique," a paper remarkably bold and obnoxious to the Directory, are unparalleled in the history of regal tyranny. Of the sixteen first deported to Guiana six died at Sinamary: Murinais, Tronçon de Coudray, Rovere, Bourdon Deloise, Villeurnois, and Brothier; and two remain there, Barbe Marbois, and Laffond Ladebat; eight escaped: Pichegru and De la Rue now in Germany, whither Dossonville is gone with Willet; Ramel with his friend Dumas at Altona, near Hamburgh; Aubrey, if living, at Hamburgh; Barthelemy on the Continent, his faithful friend Le Tellier died on his passage from Demerary to London. Twelve of the deported in the frigate La Decade have effected their escape, but with what success is uncertain. Brothier was a minister of religion, exprofessor of mathematics, and during the revolution an agent to Louis XVIII. condemned to ten years' imprisonment by a military commission, and deported with the first cargo. His death will deprive the world of various works which he intended to publish from the MSS. of his uncle; and among others an edition of Pliny, the notes on which alone would have been highly important to those, who are desirous of comparing the knowledge of the antients, relative to Natural History, with that of the moderns." (p. 120.) We have learned that, up to the present time, of the newly deported persons two have died at Aprouayac; nine at Cayenne and the rest of the colony; fourteen at Conamana; three at Sinamary; in all, twenty-nine in twenty-five days; sixty are sick at Conamana; five at Sinamary; and twenty

twenty at leaſt in various parts of Guiana. Among theſe were a number of prieſts. The narrative of the eſcape of Sir Sidney Smith, being of moſt intereſt to our readers, we particularly recommend to their attentive peruſal.

52. *Memoirs of the Life of* Charles Macklin, *Eſq principally compiled from his own Papers and Memorandums; which contain his Criticisms on, and Characters and Anecdotes of,* Betterton, Booth, Wilks, Cibber, Garrick, Barry, Moſſop, Sheridan, Foote, Quin, *and moſt of his Contemporaries; together with his valuable Obſervations on the Drama, on the Science of Acting, and on various other Subjects; the Whole forming a comprehenſive but ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Stage. which includes a Period of One Hundred Years By* James Thomas Kirkman, *of the Honourable Society of* Lincoln's Inn.

THERE is little in theſe volumes to recommend the ſubject of them, whoſe birth is antedated *nine years*; his biographer aſſerts that he was born two months before the battle of the Boyne, 1690; while himſelf aſſerted he was born in 1699. Till 1733, when he firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the London ſtage, he appears to have been an arrant *Pickle*, and he always went by the name of the *Wild Iriſhman*, which his brutal overbearing manners fully juſtified; nor has the ſoftening pen of the biographer, who is his relation and friend, exculpated him in the affair of Hallam's death, in the trial for which nothing but the great exertions of Fleetwood, the manager, ſaved his life. His theatrical life was made up of rivaling ill-nature and diſpute, feuds and conteſts with managers; he was the very Jew that Shakſpeare drew; and, when he quitted the ſtage, he failed in his deſign of a tavern, and a courſe of lectures on miſcellaneous ſubjects.

(To be continued.)

53. *A Treatiſe on the Commerce and Police of the River* Thames; *containing an hiſtorical View of the Trade of the Port of* London, *and ſuggeſting the Means for preventing the Depredations thereon, by a Legiſlative Syſtem of River Police: with an Account of the Functions of the various Magiſtrates and Corporations exerciſing Juriſdiction on the River, and a general View of the penal and remedial Statutes connected with the Subject. By* P. Colquhoun, *LL.D.*

NO Magiſtrate has taken ſo much pains to inveſtigate the ſubject of police, whether on land or water, as Mr. C. The unexampled magnitude of the navigation and commerce of the port of London, exemplified in his Ift chapter, and the numerous depredations and injuries committed in it, recorded in the IId, IIId, and IVth, will enable the reader to form an accurate judgement of both ſubjects. Chap. VII. extends theſe injuries, ariſing from depredation, to every place where trade is carried on; and applies the legiſlative ſyſtem, intended as a preventative, to every commercial port in Great Britain. A ſource of general information (in many reſpects new), reſpecting the various authorities under whoſe juriſdiction the police of the river is conducted, will be found detailed in chap. X. XI. XII. XIII. and XIV.; while the penal laws, which attach to maritime offences, and particularly to local injuries, as they relate to the Thames above and below London bridge, cannot fail to be uſeful; and, to thoſe who follow nautical purſuits, the abridged view of the ſtatutes applicable to theſe offences, detailed in chap. XV. XVI. and the general regulations of the port of London, compriſed in chap. XVII. (a compendium never before publiſhed), cannot fail to be acceptable, ſince every material duty to be performed, and every evil to be avoided, is brought within a very narrow compaſs. Prevention rather than puniſhment led the author to record thoſe various proceedings, which conſtitute the maſs of turpitude which has ſo long afflicted the trade of the river Thames; whether from the lower claſs of labourers and others employed therein, or from part of the inferior officers of his Majeſty's revenue and other branches of the public ſervice. Theſe ſeveral characters, whether induſtriouſly or roguiſhly engaged, will be found new to the generality of readers. The marine police is propoſed to be maintained by a fund of 10,000l. raiſed by a ſmall tonage duty. The powers and functions of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City, as applying to the police of the river Thames and the port of London, are ſtated; alſo thoſe of the Trinity-houſe Corporation, and of the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, the eſtabliſhment of the Weſt India Dock Company. It is impoſſible for us to follow this inquiſitive inveſtigator through all his details; ſuffice it to recommend them to the public attention, with a wiſh for the ſucceſs of his endeavours to make men honeſt—

eſpecially

especially after they have so long tasted and enjoyed the sweets of the contrary practice.

54. *A Sermon on the Purity and Perfection of* Christian *Morality, delivered in the Meeting-house*, Carburnie Street, Chesthunt, April 27, 1800. *By* E. Cogan.

HOW far this preacher may be acceptable to those who sat under the late Mr. Worsley for so many years, is for them to determine. The publick will easily judge, that the printed doctrines of the one do not accord with those of the other. But those, who know what the influence of fashion on religion as on all other subjects is, will not wonder. "This discourse was written for the pulpit, not for the press. It is the first attempt at this species of composition after a ten years' total disuse. It was composed not in the stillness and retirement of the closet, but amidst the *actual offices* of a *laborious occupation*. [Mr. C. is a schoolmaster.] It is transcribed *verbatim* from the MS. from which it was preached, and printed at the request of the audience to whom it was delivered; and is now presented to the public, accompanied with no other wish of the writer than that it may contribute to promote the cause of Christian morality." There is nothing in this Christian sermon which may not be selected from the writings of Pagan philosophers. The piety here recommended is pure Theism, and Jesus is a mere moralist. Text, Matth. v. 8.

55. *A Sermon, preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at the Church of* St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, *on* Wednesday, March 12, 1800, *being the Day appointed by his Majesty's Royal Proclamation to be observed as a Day of Solemn Fast and Humiliation. By the Rev.* Arthur Onslow, *D. D. Dean of* Worcester.

FROM 1 Chron. vi. 34, 35, the Dean examines the rules by which just, wise, and religious nations will conduct war, respecting its motives and the reference on it to Heaven. In our own case the motives have been sufficiently powerful for engaging in and continuing the present conflict. "The kingdom was in perfect prosperity, when "*a little cloud*" in the South foreboded storms which threatened desolation to the world; a strange and portentous whirlwind burst forth on the Continent, turning rapidly every way, and menacing the overthrow of all religious establishments in its course.—In the midst of such formidable appearances, our government and legislature with prudence and foresight prepared the means of resisting an attack, which was not only directed against our civil and religious establishments, but against every blessing of every kind both temporary and eternal.—For a time it was permitted that their career should be pursued with success, and that the schemes of the ungodly should prosper, but, God be praised! their dominion is again contracted, whilst their pernicious principles are sinking under universal reprobation and contempt.—Thanks to protecting Providence, we have enjoyed and still continue to enjoy internal quiet and security. our happy constitution is unaltered and entire. We are governed by equal laws and protected by an equal administration of justice: Liberty in the truest sense of the word has here taken the deepest root; spread wide its branches; and overshadowed the land; while the poor are supported both by private charity and by public provision in a manner unparalleled in any other country." (11—15.) The application is obvious, that we should improve the successes with which we have been favoured, by turning from our sins, and abandoning iniquities of every kind.

56. *A Sermon, preached at* St Mary's, Guildford, *on* Wednesday, March 12, 1800, *being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By* T. H. Kingdon, *Fellow of* Exeter *College*, Oxford. *Published by Desire.*

THE text is Ezra viii. 22, 23. The tendency of this discourse is the same as that of the foregoing, but the language not so flowery; and it concludes with apostrophes to peace and plenty.

57. Las Guerras Civiles; *or, The Civil Wars of* Granada, *and the History of the Factions of the* Zegries *and* Abencerrages, *Two noble Families of that City, to the final Conquest by* Ferdinand *and* Isabella. *Translated from the* Arabic *of* Abenhamin, *a Native of* Granada, *by* Gines Perez de Hita, *of* Murcia, *and from the* Spanish *by* Thomas Rodd.

FROM this very curious book Dr. Percy, the present Bishop of Dromore, has taken the beautiful ballads of Alcanzor and Zayda and the Gentle River, published in the first volume of his Antient Ballads. The original Spanish consists of two volumes; but the events of the second happen 77 years after

after the conquest of the city and kingdom of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella, and relate to a rebellion in the Alpujarra mountains, forming in every respect a distinct history from the first volume. The translator had to lament his inability to procure any memorials relative to the author, *Ginez Perez de Hita* of Murcia; but, in the course of translating the second volume, he chanced upon a story so much to his honour, that he has thrown it into the usual style of the romances or historical ballads, for which these volumes are so much celebrated; and our readers will find it in the poetical part of our miscellany for the present month, p. 161.

"This book is written in a romantic style, which has given some occasion to suppose it history and romance blended; but, I am persuaded, (except in Abenamar's Sport of the Ring) it is drawn up with a strict regard to historical veracity; and there appears to be sufficient grounds for the opinion, as, in the course of translating the second part, rather than the second volume of the book, the history of the rebellion in the Alpujarras, in more than four or five places, where one would conclude the author was falling into romance, we find his account confirmed by a very grave and sensible historian, Diego de Mendoza, who also wrote the History of the Rebellion, an eye-witness to many of the events as Ginez Perez was himself. The second volume is ready for the press; and the author is waiting only the favourable reception of the first to publish it."

The admirers of Spanish romances and ballads will be pleased with this publication; but, as the original Arabic MS is not now to be found, it may be doubted whether this is a translation or a composition of Ginez Perez. At any rate it is a tissue of fêtes, love, and combat, terminating at last in such jealousies and feuds, as made the kingdom of Grenada an easy prey to the arms of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the last trophy of their conquests. This work may be an addition to romance, but it is none to true history.

"The antient ballads of Spain have an acknowledged pre-eminence over those of other nations in point of excellence: Dr. Percy observes, none exceed those of "Las Guerras Civiles." The English dress they now wear will, I hope, not appear wholly contemptible; and that the book, which is held in the highest estimation wherever the Spanish language is understood, may meet a favourable reception in this Country." (Preface, xviii.)

The ballads are translated into the same measure as by Bishop Percy, but in not so correct language.

Take one example, p. 154:

When thou seest the King thy brother,
Tell him I fell like a man;
That I died a faithful Christian:
And forefwore the Alcoran.

If this publication meets with encouragement, "will be shortly printed, in 3 or more volumes, a collection of the most antient ballads known, comprising the whole history of the twelve peers of France and many other interesting stories, also some few original ballads."

"It is requested no person will attempt to set the ballads in this or the small volume to music, as they are already in the hands of an eminent composer, and will be published by subscription, whereof due notice will be given."

58. *Proceedings of the Town of* Charlestown, *in the County of* Middlesex, *and Commonwealth of* Massachusetts, *in respectful Testimony of the distinguished Talents and pre-eminent Virtues of the late* George Washington.—*A Prayer and Sermon, delivered at* Charlestown, December 31, 1799, *on the Death of* George Washington, *late President and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of* America, *who departed this Life at* Mount Vernon, *in* Virginia, *on the 14th of the same Month, in the 68th Year of his Age. With an additional Sketch of his Life. By* Jedidiah Morse, *D. D. Pastor of the Church in* Charlestown. *To which is prefixed, an Account of the Proceedings of the Town on the melancholy Occasion. Written by* Josiah Bartlett, *Esq.*

FROM Deut. xxxiv. 5, 7, 8, the preacher institutes a comparison between the Lawgiver of the Jews* and the assertor of the liberties of America. He does well to guard his partiality to his hero by telling that the *legislative* part of Moses' character was of *divine* origin, and his *generalship* rests solely on the authority of Josephus, who probably thought he could not make too much of the founder of his nation to a Roman emperor. Yet, says his panegyrist,

* Mr. Boucher was charged with comparing Washington with Absalom. See LXIX. 956.

gyrift, "Like as was Moſes, ſo was Waſhington, early inſtructed, both theoretically and practically, in the art of war." We always conceived that, as far as the art of war was concerned, military achievements and reputation devolved on JOSHUA, who may literally be ſtyled the *Commander in chief*. He adds, "Never perhaps were coincidences in character and fortune, between any two illuſtrious men who have lived, ſo numerous and ſtriking as between Moſes and Waſhington. If the latter ſelected Moſes as his model, he was certainly wiſe in his choice, and happy in his imitation. Both were born for great and ſimilar achievements; to deliver, under the guidance of Providence, each the tribes of their reſpective countrymen from the yoke of oppreſſion, and to eſtabliſh them, with the beſt form of government and the wiſeſt code of laws, an independent and reſpectable nation. Both were early and remarkably educated and qualified for their future elevated and various offices." (p. 30.)

The proceſſion, aſſiſted by "King Solomon's Lodge of Freemaſons, in *ample form**, may have been ſolemn; but we have read better ſpecimens of pulpit eloquence, both in prayer and preaching.

The particulars of his life, laſt illneſs, and interment, are inſerted. It ſhould ſeem, by the following paſſage in the account of the latter, p. 80, that his corpſe was expoſed to public view. "In the long and lofty portico at Mount Vernon now lay the ſhrouded corpſe. The countenance, ſtill compoſed and ſerene, ſeemed to expreſs the dignity of the ſpirit which lately dwelt in that lifeleſs form. There thoſe who paid the laſt ſad honours to the benefactor of his country, took an impreſſive, a farewell view."

The tears of an empire may lament Waſhington. Will their grateful remembrance of him be exemplified in ſtrict adherence to his example and advice, thus exhibited by General Lee in his funeral oration?

"Methinks I ſee his auguſt image, and hear *falling* from his venerable lips theſe *deep-ſinking* words: Ceaſe, ſons of America, lamenting our ſeparation: go on; and confirm by your wiſdom the fruits of our joint councils, joint efforts, and common dangers; reverence religion; diffuſe knowledge throughout your land, patronize the arts and ſciences; let Liberty and Order be inſeparable companions; controul party ſpirit, the bane of free government; obſerve good faith to, and cultivate peace with, all nations; ſhut up every avenue to foreign influence; contract rather than extend national connection; rely on yourſelves only; be American in thought, word, and deed. Thus will you give immortality to that union, which was the conſtant object of my terreſtrial labours: thus will you preſerve undiſturbed, to the lateſt poſterity, the felicity of a people to me moſt dear; and thus will you ſupply (if my happineſs is aught to you) the only vacancy in the round of pure bliſs high Heaven beſtows†."

59. *A Funeral Oration on the Death of General* Waſhington, *late Preſident and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of* America, *who departed this Life, at* Mount Vernon, *in* Virginia, *on* December 14, 1799, *in the 68th Year of his Age; delivered, at the Requeſt of Congreſs, by Major-general* Henry Lee, *Member of Congreſs for* Virginia. *To which is ſubjoined, An Eulogy, by Judge* Minet.

OF the firſt, ſee the paragraph laſt quoted. The ſecond is much alike.

60. *The Will of General* Waſhington. *To which is annexed, A Schedule of his Property, directed to be ſold, and the Oration delivered by Major-general* Lee, *at the Requeſt of Congreſs, at a Funeral Solemnity in* Philadelphia, *in Honour of the Memory of General* Waſhington.

"THE editor of this intereſting document, relative to one of the moſt juſtly popular characters the world has ever ſeen, is well aware, that the republication of George Waſhington's will in this country would, at no time, require an apology; but, at a moment when legiſlative interference has become neceſſary to ſtem the influence of a deſtructive faſhion in the invention of anomalous and abſurd deviſes, there appears a peculiar propriety in fortifying the wiſe deſigns of the law, by the exhibition of a teſtament, that furniſhes, in almoſt every line, an antidote to vanity and injuſtice. This inſtrument

* Part of it, the General's *apron*, was laid on the coffin with his ſword at his funeral.

* How well they obſerved this, let their tranſactions with France, and of France with them, declare.

† This may ſound well in the mouth of a military orator; but it is not *Chriſtian* doctrine.

ſtrument contains, as might have been expected, the ſentiments of that great and amiable man upon many of thoſe leading topics, which have divided the opinions of even wiſe and good men in every age; and if all that concerns the private hiſtory of this truly illuſtrious character is intereſting to the publick, theſe pages will be allowed to derive additional importance from the circumſtance of his acknowledging, that they had engaged many hours of his leiſure, were written wholly with his own hand, and publiſhed as his ſolemn act. Principles ſo avowed have the indubitable ſtamp of ſincerity. With whatever admiration we may have been accuſtomed to contemplate the hero who fought the battles of his country in war, or the ſtateſman who dictated the policy which governed her councils in peace; we ſhall ſurvey, with increaſed reſpect and ſuperior complacency, the man, who, after a long life in the public ſervice, and in the moſt trying ſituations, found nothing to be done when the ſummons of death called him to another and a better world. "I find," ſaid he, "no difficulty in dying—my will is made—my private affairs are ſettled, and my public buſineſs is not two days behind." Such a termination of ſuch a life abundantly juſtifies the avidity, with which we liſten to all that relates to his hiſtory and character. On peruſing this teſtament, the firſt obſervation which will occur to the diſcerning reader will probably be the entire omiſſion of articles of belief. He profeſſed the faith of the Church of England, and held religion to be of the higheſt importance to the happineſs of the individual and the community; but he appears to have conſidered the diſplay of any preciſe creed on this occaſion as unneceſſary, if not oſtentatious; the ſentiment of piety being a concern between God and his own ſoul. In conformity with this principle, he directed the moſt ſimple interment of his remains in the family vault. The maxims of life, which uſually influence prudent men, were regarded by this pattern of regularity with rigid exactneſs. The ſituation of his property is clearly detailed, and he tells us his debts were few, and none of them large. His legacies are bequeathed in terms of great kindneſs; and even thoſe of minor importance are accompanied with expreſſions of tenderneſs, calculated to make great impreſſions upon the objects of his regard by their benevolent ſimplicity. His comprehenſive mind, which reconciled the minutiæ of the deſk with the enlarged views of the cabinet, and the warineſs of experience with the prompt deciſion of youth, formed a perfect whole; becauſe every action had its ſource in principle, and nothing appeared to him to have been done, whilſt a ſingle act of duty remained to be performed. The political reſerve of George Waſhington, which, doubtleſs, reſulted from a thorough knowledge of the mixed and imperfect nature of our being, generated a degree of caution, which deſcended with him to the grave. He appears ſcrupulouſly to have declined deviſing any legacy, which might be conſtrued into a declaration reſpecting men and parties; on principles and meaſures, however, he ſpeaks with deciſion and earneſtneſs. His ſolicitude on the ſubject of national education is animated, patriotic, and full of liberal policy. On the delicate topicks of ſlavery and the ſlave-trade, his opinion is clearly deduced from the humane and judicious directions he has left for the manumiſſion of his own negroes. Whilſt he ſeems ſtrongly convinced of the rank injuſtice by which theſe children of miſery have been drawn from their native ſhores, his example recommends a gradual emancipation only, and that accompanied by ſuitable regulations for the inſtruction of the riſing generation, and adequate proviſion for thoſe whom age or diſeaſe have rendered incompetent to their own ſupport. At a period when wild theories of political union have produced ſcenes of horror, whoſe worſt effect, perhaps, is to have generated amongſt mankind an apathy to the privation of our deareſt rights, and a torpid acquieſcence in every encroachment upon thoſe genuine principles of freedom, by which liberal and enlightened nations deſerve to be governed; the votaries of liberty, and lovers of order, will turn with delight to this teſtamentary bequeſt as a ſolemn and expreſſive ratification of the principles by which George Waſhington was actuated in his political and revolutionary career; and of the conviction he felt of their juſtice to the lateſt hour of his exiſtence. The advocates of war, on any motives but of perſonal or national defence, will find no countenance in the ſentiments

ſentiments and opinions of this illuſtrious general. The teſtator has expreſſed his reſpect for the courts of law eſtabliſhed in his country, but has taken unuſual pains to prevent any legal conteſt ariſing out of his will, and has even framed a clauſe expreſſly with that view." How far the maxim of Dr. Franklin, that all public ſervices in a republick ſhould be gratuitous, was conſidered of univerſal obligation by General Waſhington, we cannot know farther than as his example gave weight to the principle. He has condemned in implied terms, but with ſufficient ſtrength and clearneſs, the chicanery by which legal tenders of a depreciated currency are made to defraud the public and the private creditor. The inventory of his property for ſale exhibits a total of 530,000 dollars, or about 120,000l. ſterling; and the lands valued at a rate evidently below the teſtator's ideas of their intrinſic worth, long acquaintance with the ſubject having ſtrongly impreſſed him with the neceſſarily progreſſive increaſe in the value of the ſoil in the riſing and flouriſhing States of America. His favourite property was the Potomac Company, a navigation the works upon which had long had his patronage and perſonal attention, and the completion of which was near at hand at the time of his deceaſe; a navigation on which muſt depend, for its commercial greatneſs, that city, which is fixed for the capital of the United States, and which a grateful country have deſignated by the name of Waſhington, to commemorate the virtues and immortalize the memory of a man, whoſe merits have conſolidated the foundations of their empire. The compoſition of this inſtrument, neceſſarily technical, excludes the ordinary embelliſhments of ſtyle; but the editor, who recollects, with peculiar pleaſure, having often witneſſed, in the countenance and deportment of the Farmer of Mount Vernon, (as he delighted to be called,) the blended graces of dignity and mildneſs, feels that the ſame charms prevail in the ſentiments and expreſſions of the laſt will and teſtament of the late George Waſhington. The editor has ſubjoined the oration of Major-Gen. Lee, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Congreſs, as containing a ſummary of the life of the late General, whoſe character has been well drawn and perfectly underſtood by a writer in the Morning Chronicle, who publiſhed a delineation of it when firſt the intelligence of his death was announced in this country."

61. *A Diſcourſe on the Death of General* Waſhington, *late Preſident of the United States, delivered on the* 22*d of* February, 1800, *in the Church in* Williamſburgh. *By* James Madiſon, *D. D. Biſhop of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in* Virginia, *and Preſident of* William *and* Mary *College.*

THE Biſhop pays to "the genius and eloquence that have exerted their powers in calling to memory the ſplendid talents, the meritorious actions of the deceaſed, and have depicted them with a glow of colouring which he dares not attempt," higher compliments than we have yet ſeen reaſon to beſtow. (See before.) He refers frequently to a ſhort but judicious hiſtory of the American revolution, in the American Encyclopædia, to which he acknowledges himſelf indebted for many facts and obſervations. This diſcourſe is a brief hiſtory of his hero, and a panegyric on his life and conduct, in the three characters of hero, ſtateſman, and ſage. The language is animated; but, perhaps in ſome places too flowery. A juſt eulogium of Waſhington requires a detail of the actions of his life. The wonderful properties, the inimitable beauties of thoſe rays which enlighten and animate all nature, to be ſeen in their full luſtre, muſt be viewed ſeparately. But this detail, this ſeparated view of the luminous acts of W. muſt be left to the judicious and impartial hiſtorian (p. 29). The concluſion is an intereſting leſſon to the republics of Europe. "Ah! fellow citizens, remember that virtue only is eſtimable in the eyes of God, and that without it republicans are victims deſtined for the altars of ambition; that, without juſt ſentiments of religion, virtue periſhes, a dreadful proſtration of morals inevitably enſues, and with that proſtration liberty is gone for ever. In an age when religion has become the ſport of libertiniſm and philoſophiſts; in an age when impiety is often conſidered as the firſt proof of brilliancy of genius; in an age when thy religion, bleſſed Jeſus, is ſcoffed, reviled by thoſe who are ignorant of it; in an age when even our relation to a God has been derided by wickedneſs and folly; in ſuch an

an age, Religion feels more than a momentary conſolation in embracing the tomb of Waſhington, and holding him forth as an immortal example that man, in his greateſt perfection, is ever religious and faithful. O ye who love your country, ye who would preſerve for yourſelves and your poſterity republicaniſm pure and uncontaminated, again I entreat you, be it yours to cheriſh Religion, and to bear in mind the example of Waſhington. Ye who yet contemn the degrading idea that death is an eternal ſleep; ye who do not reſt upon the miſerable and dreadful hope of that deſtruction, that extinction of being, at the thought of which virtue trembles, and the ſoul ſhrinks back with horror; ye who can look beyond the grave, and there behold regions enlightened by the eternal meridian of God's uncloſed ſmile, regions in which piety and virtue live immortal; O make that God your friend!" (Pp. 46, 47.)

62. *The Life of* George Waſhington, *late Preſident and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of* America; *interſperſed with biographical Anecdotes of the moſt eminent Men who effected the* American *Revolution. Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor. By* John Corry.

AN uſeful compilation of the various accounts in newſpapers and periodical publications. Very little, however, is ſaid of the wiſe and patriotic conduct of General Waſhington in his civil capacity; and ſcarcely any thing of his ſpirited and ſteady oppoſition to French principles and French factions ſince the Revolution.

63. *Poems on various Occaſions, with Tranſlations from Authors in different Languages; dedicated, by Permiſſion, to his Royal Highneſs Prince* William *of* Glouceſter. *By the Rev.* William Collier, *ſenior Fellow of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge. 2 *vols.*

THE chief merit of this collection of poems, "written in times of affluence and happineſs, and publiſhed in thoſe of a far different condition," is, that by a handſome and numerous liſt of ſubſcribers, it provided a temporary relief for the improvidence of its author—who promiſes more at a future time.

64. *A Sermon, preached on* Sunday, September 23, 1798, *before the Loyal* Edmonton *Volunteers, at the Pariſh Church. By the Rev.* Dawſon Warren, *B. A. Vicar of* Edmonton, *Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* York, *and Chaplain to the Corps**.

65. *A Sermon, preached on* Sunday, October 21, 1798, *before the Loyal* Edmonton *Volunteers, at* Southgate *Chapel. By the Rev.* Thomas Winbolt, *M. A. Miniſter of the Chapel, Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of* Kintore, *and Secretary to the armed Aſſociation of the Pariſh of* Edmonton.

THESE patriotic addreſſes to their hearers are not publiſhed. In the firſt, the preacher warns them not to ſuffer their vigilance and exertions to be relaxed by the fallacious reaſoning of the Predeſtinarian, by deſpondency, or by falſe ſecurity and confidence, that the public danger is paſt. The ſecond contraſts the pride and confidence of the men of Gath with the humility, true courage, and piety, of the youthful Iſraelite.

66. *Twelve Sermons on various Subjects, preached at* Southgate *Chapel. By the Rev.* Thomas Winbolt, *M. A. late of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge, *Miniſter of the Chapel, and Chaplain to* Anthony *Earl of* Kintore.

"FROM the kind ſolicitations of many very reſpectable friends, and not from any deſire of literary fame, the following diſcourſes are ſubmitted to the public. As they were not originally compoſed for the preſs, they will be found to have but little claim to novelty of ſentiment, or to elegance of language. They only profeſs to explain the different ſubjects of which they treat, in a ſimple and familiar manner. They are only intended for the uſe of thoſe readers whoſe attention is directed to the *matter* which they contain, rather than the *manner* in which they are written. To the long liſt of ſubſcribers who have ſo generouſly patroniſed this work, a gratitude moſt ſincere will be cheriſhed in the Author's breaſt. It would be in vain for *him* to attempt an adequate deſcription of what he feels; he will therefore only obſerve, that, when he ſends this volume into the world, one of the moſt anxious wiſhes of his heart is, that it may tend to confirm the good opinion of thoſe friends, who have kindly afforded him their protection." It ought to be remarked, that two of the Sermons are tranſlations from the French; and were admitted into this collection, becauſe they were preferred to originals of the author's own compoſition, and appeared likely to produce a good effect, if more generally circulated among Engliſh readers. P. W. *Southgate, Middleſex, Dec.* 1, 1800.

* Author of a pleaſing tranſlation of Burton's "Sacerdos parœcialis ruſticus," reviewed in our volume LXX, p. 761.

After

After this modeſt account of the publication, it is unneceſſary for us to add any thing farther than our congratulations to the author on the numerous patronage he has received from 800 ſubſcribers for ſingle copies, beſides 42 ſupernumerary ones. The French Sermons here tranſlated are, on the Faſt, 1798, from Durant; and on Death, from Maſſillon.

67. *A Second Letter to the Proprietors of* Otmoor, *in Reply to Mr.* Taunton's *Letter to a former Addreſs*

THE "Reply" here alluded to was ſent to us with the brief notice of it inſerted in our laſt, p. 55. This was the only knowledge we had of the controverſy; in which it now appears the author of this "Second Letter," who ſigns "Alex. Croke," had "printed and circulated a View of the Poſſibility and Advantages of draining Otmoor," and "An Anſwer to the Caſe of Otmoor;" neither of which, any more than the ſaid "Caſe," having come under our cognizance, we can only ſay, *Non noſtrûm tantas eſt componere lites.*

68. *Conſiderations on* Milton's *early Reading, &c.*—(*Continued from* vol. LXX. p. 661.)

SIR William Temple, ſpeaking of the higher and more eſſential powers of poetry, ſays, that he, who does not poſſeſs them, "cannot be judged to be a poet, though his meaſures are never ſo juſt, his feet never ſo ſmooth, or his ſounds never ſo ſweet." And it is obſerved, in the preface to the THEATRUM POETARUM, that "wit, ingenuity, and learning, in verſe, are one thing; TRUE NATIVE POETRY is another; in which there is a certain air and ſpirit, which perhaps the moſt learned in other arts do not comprehend." The author of the obſervation was Milton's nephew, if not Milton himſelf; for, as Mr. Warton has remarked, "many traces of Milton's hand may be diſcovered in the *Theatrum Poetarum* of Edward Phillips; and there is good reaſon to ſuppoſe Milton threw many additions and corrections into it, as it contains criticiſms far above the taſte of that period:" and the gentleman, to whom the publick is obliged for the late acceptable edition of it, has obſerved (with regard to the preface eſpecially), that "the opinions, nay the very expreſſions of Milton break out in almoſt every page." It appears from the *Extracts*, which Mr. Dunſter has given from Sylveſter's Du Bartas, that though the *meaſures* of Sylveſter, the tranſlator, were not always *juſt*, nor his *feet ſmooth*, nor his *ſounds ſweet*, yet he certainly poſſeſſed a rich vein of TRUE NATIVE POETRY; the *certain air and ſpirit* of which we have no doubt would be ſenſibly *apprehended* by the congenial mind of Milton.

We rather wonder Mr. D. did not cite the account of Joſhua Sylveſter, given in the *Theatrum*, as it ſerves to ſhew Milton's opinion of his greater poem. It is as follows:

"Joſhua Sylveſter, the Engliſh tranſlator of Du Bartas, his Poems of the Six Daies Work of Creation, by which he is more generally famed (for that Poem had many great admirers) than by his own Poems commonly printed therewith."

This, according to the general ſtrain of commendation applied, in the book, to the very firſt poets of that time, is no mean teſtimonial of Sylveſter's poetic reputation; and it confirms what the author of the *Conſiderations* has ſaid reſpecting the popularity of his greateſt work.

The popularity of Sylveſter's Du Bartas, in the middle of the ſeventeenth century, may be farther indicated from another circumſtance. In Poole's* Engliſh Parnaſſus, publiſhed in 1657, it is placed at the head of the "liſt of books principally made uſe of in

* The *Engliſh Parnaſſus*, or *Help to Engliſh Poeſie*, by Joſhua Poole, M. A. Clare Hall, Cambridge, is in fact an Engliſh *Gradus ad Parnaſſum*. The Title Page announces it as, *containing a collection of all the rhythming Monoſyllables, the choiceſt epithets and phraſes, with ſome general forms upon all occaſions, ſubjects, and themes.* Theſe forms, or poetical deſcriptions, form the great Body of the work. Joſhua Poole was a ſchool-maſter; and Oldys has cenſured his work as "only fit to teach his ſcholars the pompous inſignificance and empty ſwell of pedantry and bombaſt." If the *Engliſh Parnaſſus* is not a work of the *firſt taſte* in point of ſelection, it certainly does not deſerve the ſevere cenſure of Oldys. The ſelection ſeems fairly made from the great body of poetry then in exiſtence; and without any glaring predilection for the *ampullæ et ſeſquipedalia verba*. But, at the time when this cenſure was pronounced, the faſtidiouſneſs of criticiſm was beginning to look more to elegance and correctneſs of writing, than to the bold efforts of genius

in compiling the work;" in which list are the works of the best poets preceding that time, many of whom were prior to Sylvester, so that the precedence given to him must be understood *honoris causa*. It should be noticed, that Milton, who had then published only his *Juvenile Poems*, is the last name in the catalogue. Through the first half of the seventeenth century we must therefore understand Sylvester's Du Bartas to have retained the high reputation which it acquired at its first appearance.

Although Mr. Dunster has termed his *Extracts* generally the *beauties of Sylvester's Du Bartas, they* are only made from the translation of Du Bartas's *Weeks*.

Had the following passage been posterior to Milton, we might perhaps have considered it in some respects as highly Miltonic; and that it is worthy to be so considered, Milton has himself shewed, by introducing one entire line into a truly sublime passage in one of the most sacred and divine parts of his poem.

Before all time, all matter, form, and place,
God all in all, and ALL in God it was:
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Incomprehensible, all spirit, all light,
All Majesty, all self-omnipotent,
Invisible, impassive, excellent,
Pure, wise, just, good, God reign'd alone.

The *Creation of Light*, and the *Description of Night* which follows it, contain many beauties, with fewer imperfections than we have observed in any passage of equal length.

These four lines appear to us of sterling merit;

God sounds the deepest of the double heart;
Searcheth the reins, and sifteth ev'ry part,
He sees all secrets, and his Lynx-like eye;
Ere it be thought, doth ev'ry thought descry.

In a charge to mankind, invariably to follow their great Creator's laws, as regularly as the planets do, we are struck with the effect of this line;

See'st thou those stars we wrongly wand'-
ring call?

To the personification of War as given by Sylvester from Du Bartas, Mr. Dunster suggests that Gray was indebted for a fine passage* in his BARD.

The *Picture* of Moses found by Pharaoh's daughter is drawn with a pencil delightfully soft.

The following beautiful passage has its charms *cuivis tempori*:

——— Poesy, whose pleasure is
To bathe in seas of Heavenly mysteries,
Her chastest feathers in that stream shall dip.

We shall close our specimen of the Extracts with the choice of Solomon; where glory, riches, health, and wisdom, are presented to him, when a youth, in a vision;

———He in spirit sees,
While his sense sleeps, the God of Majesties,
The Lord of Hosts; who, crown'd with radiant flames,
Offers him choice of these four lovely dames.

Many highly poetical expressions, and short passages of fine effect, we should think, did our limits allow it, well worth submitting at full length to our readers of taste; but, as a conclusion, we subjoin *an original* composition of Sylvester in quite another style. The following *Masque Sonnet* to Q. Anne, consort of James I. may still be read with much pleasure.

Hie we, hie we, sister fairies!
Dead our comfort, deep our care is,
While we miss our mistress' grace;
In the mirror of whose face
Majesty and mildness meet,
Stately shining, smiling sweet:
In whose bosom
Ay repose 'em
All the honours of Diana:
Say who saw, our Glory, Anna?

This way, this way, Grace did guide her;
Cou'd so rich a jewel hide her,
So unseen, that none can say,
Whether she is gone this way?
Or doth Envy make you mum?
Or hath wonder struck you dumb?
Io, sisters!
Here's our mistress!
Io, fairies! we have found her;
Dance we, rapt with joy, around her;

genius, and the daring flights of true native poetry, on which the stigma of bombast was not unfrequently most unjustly stamped. About the time of the publication of Poole's *English Parnassus*, and for more than half a century before, English Poetry, though imperfect and unequal, *displayed perhaps upon* the whole more of the *vivida vis* of *true native genius*, than it has ever done since.

* ——— What terrors round him wait!
Amazement, in his van, with flight combin'd,
And Sorrow's faded form and Solitude behind!

Hail,

Hail, all hail, O Queen of Graces!
Whose aspect auspicious chases
All our fears and cares away,
Clearing all with cheerful ray;
Whom whoever never saw
Knows not Virtue's love nor law!
Bounty's prefence,
Beauty's pleasance!
Model and divine idea,
Both of Pallas and Astrea!

Welcome, welcome, Phenix royal!
Wilis and walls thee echo loyal;
In all Faerie is not found
A more happy piece of ground,
Than your presence maketh here;
Where, together with your pheere *,
All we wish you,
And your issue
With all joys of grace internal,
Outward Glory and eternal.

69. *The Poetical Works of* Thomas Gray, *LL. B. late Professor of Modern Languages and History in the University of* Cambridge: *with some Account of his Life and Writings. The whole carefully revised, and illustrated by Notes. To which are annexed Poems addressed to, and in Memory of, Mr.* Gray; *several of which were never before collected. The Second Edition, considerably enlarged and improved.*

IT is with truth asserted, that "the present collection comprises more poems of Mr. Gray, and Miscellanies concerning him, than any heretofore published." The first Edition was duly noticed in our LXIXth Volume, p. 877; but on inspection of the present we find it materially enlarged and still further improved.

All the Latin fragments of Mr. Gray (of which only the principal ones were before adopted) are now inserted, together with a "Hymeneal on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales," which had been unaccountably overlooked by Mr. Mason, Mr. Wakefield, and every other Editor, though printed under the signature of Mr. Gray in the Cambridge Collection.

Some Amatory Lines by Gray have been adopted from the Notes to Warton's Editon of Pope's Works. Also, an Ode on the Death of Mr. Gray, by Lord Carlisle: and an Apostrophe to his Memory, from Mason's "English Garden."

In the whole, we find no fewer than eleven poems that never appeared in any other collection, exclusive of English translations of some of the Latin poems, and literal versions of those imitated from the Norse tongue.

The Notes peculiar to the present work are nearly fourscore in number, (we mean exclusive of those by Mr. Gray himself, all of which are retained): of those, many are new to this Second Edition, and the others have been enlarged and improved; new and obvious imitations are pointed out from Walton *, Otway †, Mallet ‡, Young §, Collins ‖, &c. Indeed, throughout the work, we find strong proofs of the Editor's having sat down to his task *con amore*, and been unsparing of labour in research for the illustration of his Author.

The Long Story, which in the former Edition was placed among the *posthumous* Pieces, is here properly classed among the articles printed under the Author's own inspection.

The Embellishments also have been attended to. The Engraving referring to the Church-Yard Elegy, which we impliedly censured in our Review of the first Edition, has been withdrawn; and in its place the three following new Plates have been inserted; viz.

The Bard; *The Descent of Odin*; and a humourous, but accurate sketch of the late Mr. Etough, epigrammatised by Mr. Gray, under the name of *Tophet*.

For the Drawing whence this latter Engraving was copied, the Editor acknowledges his obligations to our Printer; and for several corrections, additions, and illustrations, to Mr. Isaac Reed, the well-known Commentator on Shakspeare.

70. *The Poems of* Gray: *a new Edition, adorned with Plates.*

THE Engravings in this Volume are, we think, in some respects higher finished than those in the preceding article; but, having said this, we have given the present Publication its chief merit. Those who look here for criticisms, illustrations, or additions, will be disappointed. Indeed, by strong internal evidence, we are induced to consider it as chiefly borrowed from the first Edition of the foregoing work. The Advertisement begins thus: "*We have added few Notes* to this Edition besides those proceeding from the pen of the Author." On a comparison we find,

* Companion, consort, lover.

* p. 15. † p. 36. ‡ p. 29.
§ p. 92. ‖ p. 89. 99.

that

that, excepting Mr. Gray's own Notes (which all Editions have copied), there are in the whole volume but 23 lines of note that are not exactly transcribed from those marked as having been purposely prepared for the former work. Nay, even a particular expression by which S. J.* introduced his Memoirs of Gray, has been copied by the anonymous Editor of the Volume now under consideration. We shall only add, that this Volume contains 36 articles: the foregoing, 54.

71. *A Treatise on the Nature, Origin, and Progress, of the Yellow Fever, with Observations on its Treatment; comprising an Account of the Disease in several of the Capitals of the United States, but more particularly as it has prevailed in* Boston. *By* Samuel Brown, *M. B.*

WHAT was with the strictest propriety recommended in our vol. LXVIII. p. 623, to the College of Physicians in London, we rejoice to find, for the benefit of ages yet to come, was actually put in practice by the *Humane Society* at Massachusetts; the offer of "a piece of plate, of the value of 50 dollars, for the communication of the greatest number of important and well-substantiated facts instrumental in giving origin to the Yellow Fever in the United States. These may respect the circumstances of importation; the situation of places in which it appeared; the waters used by the inhabitants; the diet and occupations of the persons most affected by the disease; the state of the atmosphere previous to and at the time of its prevalence; together with all such accidental causes, as may have concurred in the generation of the epidemic; to be stated in concise terms, with the authorities and publications by which they are supported." (p. vii.)

On the 6th of January, 1800, the premium was adjudged to Dr. Brown; who has since published at Boston the satisfactory pamphlet now before us; the many well-attested facts in which with the causes, prognostics, and methods of cure, we recommend to the perusal of every medical practitioner in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; contenting ourselves with pointing out some of the most easy preventatives.

"After a proper diet, nothing more contributes to health and its preservation, than cleanliness of person and apparel. A want of a due attention to this particular of domestic economy is the occasion of a variety of diseases in young and old.—Frequent bathings, in the warmer seasons, when the blood is in a calm state of circulation, is very salutary, and greatly contributes to the continuance of health.—Frequently laving the body in water of proper temperature agreeably refreshes and invigorates the system, and preserves and enlivens the actions of the lymphatic vessels, upon which the purity of the blood, and the perfect health of the body, very much depend. This practice should become more frequent, as it was among the antients, and is now with the inhabitants of the southern and middle latitudes.—Volney, in his "Travels in Egypt and Syria," chap. xvii. informs us, "at Cairo, it is observed, the water-carriers, continually wet with the fresh water they carry in skins upon their backs, are never subject to the plague." This fact, says Mr. Webster, if accurately stated, is worth an empire. The most safe, easy, pleasant, and beneficial mode of using water is, to bathe or wash the body in a private apartment at home. This may be done several ways; either in a large vessel, immersing the whole body at once; or, what is less troublesome, with a single pail or bowl of water, in a bed-chamber. The washing may be done with the hand, or a sponge, in a few moments, as the person rises in the morning, or retires at night." (P. 75, &c.)

72. *A Discourse, delivered at* Boston, *before the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of* Massachusetts, *June 10th*, 1800. *By* Thomas Thacher, *A. M. Minister of a Congregational Society in* Dedham.

WE rejoice to see this beautiful seyon of a valuable stock already flourishing, and producing the fruit of good works. Mr. T.'s discourse, from Luke viii. 12, is a performance which reflects equal credit on his humanity and his abilities; and "the annual returns, received from the different parts of the Commonwealth abundantly prove, that the Humane Society of Massachusetts have not laboured in vain."

"This Society was organized under circumstances and impediments which were more than commonly discouraging. The United States had closed a long and expensive war. This city was suffering the effects of the devastation received from a brutal and ferocious enemy. Our want of an efficient government

* Mr. Stephen Jones.

vernment created uncertainty in all our tranſactions. Public and private credit failed; and on all ſides there was a near proſpect of poverty and ruin. Yet amidſt thoſe clouds in which our political horizon was enveloped, the penetrating eye of the firſt members diſcerned the future utility and moment of this inſtitution. Their moſt ſanguine calculations have been realized. Some of them indeed are removed from their earthly labours; but poſterity will bleſs their memories. Among our deceaſed patrons, we ſhould be criminal to omit the names of a *Ruſſell* and a *Clarke**: the former of whom, with a ſoul more liberal than his noble fortune, ſtands firſt as our benefactor; the latter aſſiſted us by his ſcientific labours, and drew up the conſtitution of this Society. For his extenſive erudition and philanthropic heart, he ever ought to be remembered, as a delight and ornament to human nature."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE antient paintings publiſhed by Count Caylus, in 33 plates in large folio, 1757, of which only 31 copies were circulated, have been re-publiſhed with explanations by A. Rode, in three Numbers, large folio, each containing eight coloured plates. The Count found the original drawings from antique paintings, formerly in poſſeſſion of the Cardinal legate Camillo de Maſſimi, in a nurſery, where it ſerved for the amuſement of children. He purchaſed it, and employed Mariette, a ſkilful artiſt, to engrave the outlines, which he cauſed to be coloured by young ladies after the pattern of the coloured drawings which Pietro Santo and Franc. Bartoli made at Rome, preſerved in the Vatican. This work was become ſo ſcarce, that 2270 livres were paid for a copy in the auction of Outard. Mariette's plates were found in the royal gallery after the death of the Count Molynet, and Lanny cauſed them to be repaired, and printed 100 copies, every one of which ſold for 900 livres. 22 more drawings were added; and the whole comprized in two folio volumes. This ſecond edition becoming ſcarce, Mr. Erdmandſdorf, of Deſſau, allowed the uſe of his copy to the chalcographic ſociety there, who have publiſhed a ſelection in theſe three Numbers, engraved in a maſterly manner by M. Langenhouſel, and illuſtrated by M. Rode, who has already publiſhed a tranſlation of Vitruvius.

A deſcription of the electoral gallery of Antiquities at Dreſden, executed partly after ſome papers of the late J. F. Wacher, formerly inſpector of that gallery, has been publiſhed by M. J. G. Lipſius, in 4to.

T. Paine having reflected in the groſſeſt manner on the inſpiration, and his German tranſlator on the poetry, of the Sacred Prophets; Fr. W. Hagen has vindicated the latter by a well executed and elegant tranſlation of Pſa. viii. xix. and xxii. with very pertinent obſervations; and, in a ſecond part, defends the character of Chriſt in a vigorous and convincing manner. The title of his book is "Vindiciæ Prophetarum Ebræcrum et Jeſu Chriſti, contra Thomam Paine, ejuſque Libelli de veræ et fictitiâ Religione, Germanicum interpretem." 8vo.

John Adam Goetz has publiſhed at *Nuremburg* an improved edition of the "Characters of Theophraſtus," from a MS. transferred from the Imperial library at Heidelberg to the Vatican, containing, beſides a number of other rhetorical and philoſophical writings, 15 laſt characters of Theophraſtus from the 16th chapter in the common editions. Amaduvi, the director of the Propaganda preſs at Rome, printed two new characters, περὶ φιλοπονηρίας and περὶ ἀσχροκερδίας (which have been adopted by Mr. Wilkes). The oldeſt editions contain only 15 characters. Camo added eight. Another Heidelberg MS. had furniſhed him five more from the 23. Siebenckees collated all theſe; and from his papers, and with his obſervations marked with his initial, the 15 laſt are here publiſhed. The preſent editor has increaſed many of them nearly half by the laſt MS. and added ſomething new to all, beſides various readings, which may be conſidered as real emendations.

J. Cirbied, profeſſor of the Armenian language at Paris, has written an eſſay to prove that the Armenian is the primitive language, becauſe the ark reſted on the mountain Ararat in Armenia, and in that region ſettled Noah and his poſterity, who muſt have underſtood

* To theſe names may be added, the Hon. James Bowdoin, late Governor of this Commonwealth, and firſt Preſident of this Society; eminent as a ſtateſman, a philoſopher, and a friend to humanity.

derſtood and ſpoken the primitive language, and did not abandon that country in a body, but ſent out colonies whoſe language gradually changed.

M. Voelkel, counſellor of the Landgrave of Heſſe, archiveſt and librarian to the Court, inſpector of the collection of Antiques, member of the Society of Antiquities at Caſſel, &c. has publiſhed an "Eſſay on the Removal of the Monuments of Art from the conquered countries to Rome," by an enumeration of them from Pliny, Pauſanias, &c. We may obſerve how much the number of theſe monuments taken from Greece by the Roman generals exceeded thoſe which the French Republick has carried to Paris. This enumeration ſuggeſts the hope that theſe laſt ravages may engage the Italians again to have recourſe to thoſe excavations, which have been long neglected, in order to replace their loſſes.

Friar Paulinus, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Oriental ſcholars in Europe, and who very lately enjoyed a poſt under the Propaganda at Rome, is now gone to Padua in the double capacity of librarian to the univerſity and ſecretary to the Propaganda, who are removed thither from Rome. That city, which for centuries has been a venerable ſeat of learning, cannot but rejoice at furniſhing a ſanctuary to ſo many worthy and deſerving Literati, that have repaired thither from the convulſed parts of the reſt of Italy, and among whom the celebrated Borgia* ſtands conſpicuous. It is, indeed, lamentable, that Friar Paulinus, by being deprived of all typographical reſources, has been compelled to give up, perhaps for ever, his proſpects of diſcloſing to Europeans the treaſures of Sanſcrit literature, to which, it is ſuppoſed, he was the firſt that furniſhed any uſeful key. The Hindoo alphabets, till of late in the poſſeſſion of the Propaganda (a ſociety reviled only by miſinformed travellers), were packed up at Rome under his eyes, and ſent off to Paris. Still, however, he could not be diſpoſſeſſed of his vaſt attainments; and he has even reſcued a few Hindoo MSS. written on palm-leaves, and containing, in a ſmall compaſs, matter of much literary moment. Among them are a *grammar*, of which he has already edited an extract; three volumes comprifing the large Sanſcrit dictionary, known under the name of *Amaraſinha*; and the *Sacontala*, a drama, no doubt familiar to many of our readers from the elegant Engliſh tranſlation, publiſhed ſome years ago, by Sir William Jones. Deſirous to form an eſtimate of the time neceſſary for illuſtrating, and of the expences requiſite for printing, the above copious dictionary, he was, during the latter period of his reſidence in Rome, engaged in finiſhing for the preſs the firſt ſection of the *Amaraſinha*, which he actually completed, when the French requiſitions at Rome had already begun. The Preface to that ſection concludes with the following words: *Dabam fervente Marte Gallico.*

Mr. Pye's Epic poem of Alfred, printed by Bulmer, is in the preſs, and will ſoon be publiſhed by ſubſcription.

Mr. Fitzgerald has a volume of Miſcellaneous Poems in Bulmer's preſs, which will be publiſhed in the courſe of next month.

* This worthy cardinal, who, it is ſaid, had little reaſon to be pleaſed with the treatment he lately experienced from the French, receives, ſince his quitting Rome, a very liberal penſion from the enlightened Court of Denmark.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

VIATOR A. is right.—"Time immemorial," LXX. 1131, is not a proper expreſſion for an aſcertainable period.

A CONSTANT READER (who dates from Dover,) will find a full anſwer to his query on *Heriz*, by conſulting the Pedigree of *Smith*, of Edmondthorpe, in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. II.

A. T. will be much obliged to any correſpondent who will inform him where may be found Letters of the Rev. Emanuel Bowen on the Rev. J. Kennedy's Scripture Chronology, between 1762 and 1787, ſuppoſed to be printed in this Magazine.

What is meant by the words *St. John Port Latin*, applied to St. John's, Cambridge?

Mr. J. H. CARPENTER repeats his wiſh that Mr. T. Carteret, of Stamford, or any other correſpondent, would oblige *him* by ſending *us* a drawing of the Free Grammar-ſchool there, with particulars of the ſame.

We lament exceedingly our want of ſpace to admit the innumerable contributions of our kind friends; and, whilſt we entreat their indulgence, beg leave to recommend *brevity*, particularly in articles of controverſy. We cannot undertake to *return* any POEM, unleſs particularly deſired when ſent. CONISBOROW CASTLE ſhall have place in our next; with, Mr. LANGTON on ANACREON; CLERICUS LEICESTRENSIS; PHILO-TECHNON; T. R. B.; ATTICUS; VERAX; the Extracts from Mr. WITHERBY; VINDEX; SATOR; R. C.; &c.

The

The Spaniards having formed a Town called Felix, *in the* Alpujarra *Mountains, and put more than* 6000 *Men, Women, and Children, to the Sword,* GINEZ PEREZ *relates the following Story.* [See p. 150]

SLAUGHTER and unceaſing vengeance
Breathing on the Mooriſh train,
Lo! before the Chriſtian ſoldier
Falls a dreadful heap of ſlain.

Blind his rage, in vain for pity
Now the trembling wretch implores,
For he ſhuts his heart, no longer
Suffering mercy in its doors.

Hoary age and blooming childhood
Proſtrate falling at his feet,
Beauty, that might charm the Lion,
One ſad fate diſaſtrous meet.

E'en o'er craggy rocks his fury
Drives them to the gulf below;
Mangled limbs and bleeding corſes
All the frightful track beſtrew.

Helpleſs women, guiltleſs children,
With a loud and fearful yell,
From the height tremendous caſting,
Into Ocean ſcreaming fell.

Still his murderous arm he raiſes,
Still his faulchion thirſts for blood;
Shrieks and horrid groans his muſic,
And his feaſt the crimſon flood.

Felix, O! thy name proclaims thee,
But, alas! thou art not bleſs'd;
Miſery, like a ſtreaming torrent,
Has thy hapleſs race oppreſs'd.

Oh! theſe eyes beheld the terrors
Of this dire and dreadful ſcene,
Where the hell-hounds, fiercely raging,
Had in wanton triumph been.

And they ſaw a tender mother,
And her ſix ſweet children round,
Dead, with wounds unnumber'd, lying
Prone upon the ſandy ground.

E'en in death her gentle boſom
For her little infant felt,
But its ſmiles the guilty ruffian
Could not to compaſſion melt.

Deep into the hapleſs mother,
Lo! his furious ſword he drives;
Pangs of tort'ring woe o'erwhelm her,
Still to ſave her child ſhe ſtrives.

On the ground it lies beneath her,
Guardian Heaven alone could ſhield,
For it lives unhurt, unſlaughter'd,
Like its brethren on the field.

O! theſe eyes beheld, for ſurely
God inſpir'd my ſteps that way,
Where the mother's breaſt now ſucking,
Blood with milk, the infant lay.

Did I ſnatch it from the ſlaughter?
Did I preſs it to my heart?
Yes, I thank my God that led me
There to act a human part.

O fierce war! thy barbarous horrors
What loud tongue can ever tell?
For the bane of man ſome demon
Brought thee from the depths of hell.

And thou ſteel'ſt the ſoul; like tigers,
Not like brethren, men unite,
And exult, with cruel tranſport,
O'er the millions ſlain in fight.

THOMAS RODD.

Addreſſed to the Memory of the late ingenious Mr. TWEDDELL, *a Youth of the moſt amiable Manners and higheſt literary Accompliſhments; who, to the unſpeakable loſs of Science, and the regret of all good Men, was prematurely cut off at* Athens, *in the prime and vigour of his Age.*

ULLA ſi probitas, vel ingeni vis,
Si frons ingenua, aut rubens juventus,
Morbem flectlerit, improboſque manes;
Non me carmina mœſta poſtularet,
Qui nunc ante diem domos ad atras
It Tweddellius, omnibus videndas.
Illi Phœbus adhuc, lyræ ſcienti
Intonſas hederâ comas revinxit,
Et riſum dedit et ſales honeſtis
Junctos moribus; ut ſimul facetum
Suavemque, et lepidum, ac merum pudorem,
Laudarent alii, pares amarent.
Nec poſt, cum inciperet ſeveriores
Curas volvere, patriæque ſortem
Sævo in gurgite nautis, ille vatum
Sacris parcius immolavit aris:
Minervæque recentis ac vetuſtæ
Cultor ſedulus, elegantioris
Muſæ latius arva pervolabat,
Libans omnia mella gratiarum.
Et jam cùm propius thymis Hymetti
Labra admoverat appetens, in ipſo
Hauſtu pallida contrahuntur ora;
Nec dulci ſpolio datur potiri;
Fruſtra Fama tuo ſonat ſepulchro,
Heu fruſtra, juvenis, mea ac tuorum
Manat lachryma! Tu nequis reduc
Nec ſpes ulla dolorve tangit ultra;
Felix ſi tibi forſan inter umbras
Perſentiſcere fas ſit, oſſa tecum
Illo ceſpite quanta conquieſcant
Tuæ te quoque quod tegant Athenæ.

TRANSLATION.

IF worth, if genius, if the bloom of youth;
If ſpotleſs manners, and the ſoul of truth;
If theſe, alas! could boaſt the pow'r to ſave
From fell diſeaſe, and the relentleſs grave,
Then would not Tweddell's hapleſs fate demand
This mournful tribute from a friendly hand:
Tweddell, who now untimely yields his breath,
And feels too ſoon th' all-conqu'ring arm of Death.
The tuneful lyre his infant fingers ſtrung,
Exulting Phœbus o'er his childhood hung;
Fann'd the bright flame, each glowing thought refin'd,
And ſportive wit with ſterling ſenſe com-bin'd.
His

His learning, taſte, and conduct, all approv'd, [lov'd.
The grave admir'd, the young with ardour
When now ordain'd in manhood's vig'rous prime,
To cull the treaſures of ſome diſtant clime,
For Britain's weal quit Academic eaſe,
To brave the dangers of tempeſtuous ſeas;
Ne'er did his riper age theſe arts diſdain,
But ſtill he fondly lov'd th' Aonian train.
Skill'd in each antient and each modern lore,
Anxious each ſacred veſtige to explore,
His ardent mind on claſſic ground purſues
The deep receſſes of the fav'ring Muſe.
Here, as he rov'd where ſweeteſt poets ſung,
The Graces dropt their honey on his tongue.
And now, when burning to enjoy the ſpoil,
Hymettus' mount he gain'd with ceaſeleſs toil,
Juſt as he caught the prize with bounding heart, [his dart;
Grim Death indignant frown'd, and threw
Cruſh'd each fond hope, nor ſuffered to convey [away.
His treaſur'd knowledge from theſe ſhores
From thy ſad tomb Fame ſounds her trump in vain;
Fruitleſs, dear youth, this agonizing ſtrain;
Fruitleſs the tears by friends, by kindred ſhed,
No ſighs recall, no cares diſturb the dead.
Yet, if 'tis giv'n to fleeting ſhades to know
What moſt they valued in theſe realms below,
Happy indeed art thou, that Bards divine,
That Heroes, Sages, mix their bones with thine;
And that, belov'd thro' life, thy aſhes found
Secure reception on Athenian ground. M.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

N° XLII.

TO read, or not to read?—that is the queſtion;
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to ſtudy
The taſte and learning of the claſſic age,
Or take up vile and circulating traſh
To paſs a rainy day:—to ſtudy? t' improve?
And by cloſe application ſay we end
The difficulties and the thouſand doubts
That Ignorance is heir to: 'tis an effort
Inſtantly to be made: to read? to conſtrue
Greek? perchance be ſet faſt: ay, there's the rub—
For in thoſe dialects what toil may come,
When we ſit down in earneſt to the taſk,
Muſt give us pauſe: there's the defect
That oſcitancy makes of ſo long yawn;
For, who would nothing know, through all his time,
Of true philoſophy; mechanic powers;
Hiſtoric truth; laws of aſtronomy;
The lines of geography; or, the four rules
Of quick arithmetic, to ſpurn the frauds
That ready reckoners of th' unwary take,
When he might maſter all that books can teach him,
With a bare reſolve?—who would vacant ſtare,
And hem and haw, 'mong literary men,
But that the fag of ſomething worthy ſearch,
Bright glorious Science! of whoſe recompence, [brains,
No hopeful youth e'er fails, puzzles the
And makes us flee to cards and ſilly ſmall talk, [know:
Than handle ſubjects we were ſchool'd to
Thus indolence doth make dunces of us all,
And thus the genius, like a ſtanding pond,
Is mantled over with ſtill thoughtleſs dulneſs, [moment,
Which ſhould diſcoveries of great pith and
As a briſk fertile current, wide diſpenſe,
And turn to uſeful action.

HAMLET, II. I.

THEREFORE, young ſtudent, queſtion your deſires, [your courage;
Know of your ſtrength, examine well
Whether, if yielding to a lordly mandate,
You can endure the livery of a ſtall;
For, aye, to be in high-arch'd cloiſter lodg'd,
To live a recluſe Canon all your life, [dit;
Sharing rich fines at warm and fruitful au-
Thrice happy they who maſter ſo their temper,
To undergo ſuch ſtraiten'd reſidence:
But hardier he, in mitred palace pent,
Who, ſtooping under daily weight of lawn,
Grows old, encumber'd with large patronage. MIDSUMMER'S DREAM, I. I.

THIS noble *Son of Chatham*
Hath ſhewn his faculties ſo bright, hath been
So clear in his high office, that his virtues,
Like his great Father's, ever fam'd, will cauſe,
At this his reſignation, deep regret;
And Commerce, by his ſpirit newly freed,
Entering all ports, with Union colours deck'd,
Along the friendly coaſts of either ſea
Shall ſhriek th' ill-boding omen to our cities,
That fears ſhall fill each wind!—yet he ſhall live,
In honour live, 'till we can find a time
To blaze his ſervices, revive his friends;
Beg of his gracious Prince, and bring him back [joy,
With twenty hundred thouſand times more
Than he went out in lamentation.

MACBETH } I. 7.
ROMEO } III. 3.
MASTER SHALLOW.

Written in Days of Yore, on drawing a charming Lancaſhire Witch *for a Valentine, and on claiming ſhe allowed me but* ONE *ſolitary Kiſs.*

THE REPULSE.

I DREW thee for my Valentine,
And claim a magic kiſs;

Thou

Thou wert—thou art—thou ſhalt be mine,
And thus I live in bliſs.

Why but one kiſs? it is my right,
Ten thouſand, aye, and more:
Thy melting lips give ſuch delight,
I never would give o'er.

By gentle force, I dallying tried
To have again *my one*;
Bade her let Love himſelf decide;
Still was her anſwer—"None."

Why gav'ſt thou, then, ſo ſweet a kiſs,
Ah pr'ythee, Celia, why?
Wouldſt thou, fair Witch, renew the bliſs,
Oh! Celia, I ſhould die!

All I could ſay, it would not do:
She anſwered, with a frown,
"Raſh youth! it is enough for you,
So live, and keep—THE ONE."

Feb. 14. A R.

TRANSLATION OF GREEK VERSES

On Dr. JOSEPH WARTON,

in Vol. LXX. p. 197.

ALAS! he's gone, by Death's dire ſtroke he's ſlain,
Dear to Apollo, and the Muſes' train.
Who, Tit'rus *, now poetic comments yields
On thee deſcanting in paternal fields?
Who now o'er Gallus' love in pity mourns†,
But from whoſe pains Lycoris ſcornful turns‡?
No budding trees in beauteous order rear'd‡, [heard;
Nor lowing herds, nor bleating flocks are
No well-till'd fields their wonted pleaſure give,
Nor grateful murmurs of the buſy hive.
Who now to Britain's Orpheus' mournful plaints
For his loſt wife in Maro's numbers paints?
Echo his plaints, reſounded far and near,
To the inhabitants of earth and air.
The Indian § ſcorn'd his arrows, wild Fancy ‖ ſtands; [bling hands,
Tearing her hair and breaſts, wild Fancy ‖
Down drops her harp beneath her trem-
'Till, "thy ſon lives," the whiſp'ring Zephyr tells, [ther ¶ dwells;
In thoſe bleſs'd manſions where thy bro-
Sitting in meads, where various flow'rs combine
To hear the poets chant their ſongs divine;
Dryden's grand ode, and Gray's * triumphant car, [vere;
And Spenſer's ſighs, how pleaſingly ſe-
With Milton's wond'rous voice, and Homer's fire,
And daring flights of Pindar's doric lyre.

Cowbit. J. M.

* An alluſion to a poetical interpretation of Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics, written by the late Dr. Warton.

† See Ecl. 10.

‡ See Georgics, 1, 2, 3, 4.

§ See Warton's Dying Indian.

‖ See his Ode to Fancy.

¶ Thomas Warton.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following lines were written, 28 years ago, by an affectionate huſband whilſt his wife was in *Child-birth*. There ſeems to be ſomething whimſical in the idea; as ſuch a circumſtance might not be thought favourable to poetical compoſition; but, whether the lines be deemed good or bad, ſuch was the fact, and they are ſubmitted to your judgment for inſertion in your Miſcellany. E. G.

"O ſave him, Heav'n!" Britannia fondly cried, [ſpied,
When from her cliffs her gallant ſon ſhe
"Let not his Gallic foes their purpoſe gain,
And all my Anſon's *three* years' toil be vain;
Shield his Centurion, guard his ſhining ſtore,
And ſafely waft him to his native ſhore."
She ſaid—a friendly gloom o'erveils the ſkies, [lies†.
And ſafe in port the glorious wand'rer
"Be this my omen," cries the faithful ſwain, [be vain?
"Britannia's prayer was heard—ſhall mine
Thrice in his annual circuit now the Sun
Has ſeen my pleaſures with his orbit run;
Seen my dear Spouſe, with graces all her own, [crown.
With love and truth my warmeſt wiſhes
O ſave her, Heav'n!—her painful charge be thine,
And more than Acapulco's wealth is mine."

AN EPILOGUE

TO THE FARCE OF *Croſs Purpoſes.*

Performed, Jan. 20, 1801, *to a ſelect Party at* HENRY MATSON'S, Eſq. Sandwich, *in* Kent, *ſpoken (by the Lady who wrote it) in the Character of* Emily.

WHEN War and Diſcord their fell banners wave [brave
O'er our once-favor'd iſle, and thouſands
The ſtormy ocean and the bloody field,
The Tragic to the Comic Muſe ſhall yield.
Whilſt real life preſents ſuch daily woes,
Such horrid maſſacres and murd'rous blows,
'Twere madneſs to admit fictitious grief;
From gay Thalia rather ſeek relief.
To politicians let us leave the rule
Of that great national and public ſchool,

* See the Bard—"To triumph and to die are mine."

† He found that the hand of Providence ſeemed ſtill to protect him, having ſailed, in a fog, through the middle of a French fleet, then cruiſing in the Channel. Gent. Mag. vol. XXXII. p. 283.

The

The State; be it our conſtant aim to mend
Each individual, and to prove the friend
Of human kind: ſo ſhall we act a part
Worthy th' applauſe of every honeſt heart.
Have we ſucceeded in our wiſh to pleaſe?
Yes, yes, I read it in your eyes with eaſe.
In dear papa, rich Mr. Grub, you ſee
Of Thames-ſtreet cits a juſt epitome.
I think you will allow 'tis not uncommon
For lordly man to bow to weaker woman:
Thus my mamma, her ſex's rights to claim,
Aſſumes the air of an imperious dame
Of quality, and quits her ſphere of life,
To prove herſelf a faſhionable wife.
In the three Bevils various traits appear
Of character, yet all agree that dear
Money's the univerſal recipe
To baniſh matrimonial *ennui*.
His maſter's manners in Chapeau we trace;
Piteous indeed muſt be that maſter's caſe,
Whilſt dice and cards his ev'ry hour employ,
Say, can his boſom know one real joy?
Have not *I* undertaken a bold part,
In vent'ring thus my fortune, hand, and heart?
But what a noble conqueſt ſhe obtains,
Who, by the genteeſt arts, unrival'd reigns
Sole empreſs of her Lord's affections! they
Alone ſhould rule, who know how to obey.

May no CROSS-PURPOSES our hopes defeat
At genuine Hoſpitality's true ſeat:
HERE ſhe has ever reign'd; then baniſh ſorrow,
Nor cloud to-day with fears about to-morrow.

Sandwich, Jan 20.

THE MISERIES OF GENIUS.

AN ELEGY.

ALLUR'D by Fame's fantaſtic views,
The Poet quits his calm retreat;
And envied comfort in his Muſe,
And from his cottage bends his feet.

Superior genius deck'd his mind,
Enrich'd with learning's hidden lore;
His manners gentle and refin'd,
With luſtre beam'd unheard before.

Hard was his lot, his birth obſcure,
Contracted in a narrow ſphere;
Born Fortune's buffets to endure,
And all his wants with virtue cheer.

Yet he had known the ſweets of fame,
And taſted her bewitching bowl;
His genius rais'd aloft his name,
And lively fancy wrapt his ſoul.

His talents rare, above his fate,
His mind with diſcontentment fill;
To envy Grandeur's ſlippery ſtate,
And falſe Ambition's hopes inſtil.

Alas! will Genius e'er ſupply
The place of Knowledge, Prudence, Care,
Or Meditation's thoughtful eye,
Or bid us life's ſharp rocks beware?

In diſſipation he deſtroys
His calmneſs and delights ſerene;
His induſtry contented cloys,
And riot wild diſtorts his mien.

Yet never fail'd his Country's love,
But in his heart, inſpiring theme!
Superior virtue! all above
It reign'd triumphant and ſupreme.

Thrice generous Nature! he would wield,
When foes invading dar'd to threat,
Th' avenging ſpear, the lance and ſhield;
How high his patriot-heart would beat!

Within the ranks, the banners near,
He foremoſt ſtood in war-array;
One hand uprear'd the fatal ſpear,
And one the pen for martial lay.

Yet virtue, ſuch as his entail'd
But cold neglect and want and woe;
The efforts of his Muſe had fail'd,
And every neighbour was his foe.

Unhappy fate! ungrateful ſoil!
Which ſuffer Genius to expire,
And waſte in vain its midnight toil,
Or breathe in vain poetic fire.

Ye rich, behold his poor abode;
In garret * vile, alas! he hides:
Oppreſs'd with dire misfortune's load,
Life's tardy hours he often chides.

Go, and with looks complacent hail,
Ye wealthy of his native land!
True genius languiſhing in gaol,
And reſcue with benignant hand.

Behold his ſcanty bed of ſtraw!
His dungeon dark diſtracts his brain *;
Oh! dire inexorable law!
Hard as his adamantine chain.

He ſues in vain, he's borne away,
Alas! a victim to deſpair;
To cruel ſcorn and want a prey,
With maniacs life's laſt pang to ſhare.

In frantic mood he rolls his eyes,
Confin'd within the maniacs' walls *:
To ſacred miſery pour your ſighs,
In death he ſtill unpitied falls.

JAMES L. MOORE, (Cl.)
Maſter of the Grammar-School,
Hertford, Herts.

AN INSCRIPTION

To the Memory of a Favorite Dog.

HARD by this ſpot, which ſweeteſt plants ſhall ſhade,
All that remains of honeſt Baſto's laid:
If ever genuine worth obtain'd your praiſe,
Reader, attend theſe tributary lays.
He, though of canine race, with man might vie
For truth, affection, ſtrong ſagacity.
In early youth unrival'd in his kind,
Beauty and ſtrength were in his form combin'd,
And every dog-like virtue fill'd his mind.

* Otway, Chatterton, Burns, Lee, &c. &c.

When

When in the field he ardent fought the game,
An honour'd hero marked his road to fame!
The faireſt hands prepar'd his daily treat,
He liv'd companion of the brave and great:
Retir'd with cloiſter'd maids, in later life
He paſſed his days ſecure from toil or ſtrife.
Oft' will his youthful friends, as here they tread,
Recall each pleaſing action of the dead;
Relate with kind remembrance, when they ſaw
The gentle Baſto graceful give his paw;
His willing paw their ready hands would take,
And each alternately would fondly ſhake.
As thus they ſadly tell his worth around,
In ſilent woe Philippa treads the ground;
The cherub Margaret's breaſt ſhall heave with ſighs, [lotte's eyes;
And "big round tears" dim tender Char-
While gay Lætitia plants his grave ſo near,
Declaring, "now old Baſto ſhall be ſweet."
Not that fam'd dog *, whoſe loſs, in antient days,
Set claſſic Athens' goſſips in a blaze,
Nor he † whoſe praiſe great Homer's genius fired,
Could boaſt exterior beauty more admir'd.
Oh! had we called on mimic Painting's aid,
And in his better days his form pourtray'd,
We'd made, through genius guiding Delamotte ‡,
The dog of Alcibiades forgot;
Or had you Baſto ſeen in days of yore,
With head erect, as proud he pranc'd before, [away,
Scouring the plains, and rambling far
To ſearch the ſpot where lurk'd the diſtant prey,
Then, with a word, returning to the call,
Low at his maſter's feet obedient fall,
Or preſs his ſide in blandiſhment moſt kind,
Or, like "a faithful guard," attend behind;
You'd own, Ulyſſes' dog, ſo well eſteem'd,
Worthier than Baſto never could be deem'd.
Like Argus, too, he ſerved a chief of fame!
(Britannia's nobleſt ſons revere his name!)
And as in ſervice ſo in death the ſame:
Grateful as Argus to the laſt he prov'd,
And, dying, fawn'd upon the friends he lov'd.

SONNET.

To the Memory of the Poet COWPER.

WHILST deathleſs bards the warrior's deeds proclaim; [ſwell;
With martial notes whilſt echoing trumpets
Whilſt Hiſtory proudly conſecrates the name
Of thoſe who bravely fought, or nobly fell;
Say, muſt the ſons of Peace expire unknown?
And ſhall no buſt to Cowper's fame ariſe?
No ſculptur'd braſs, no monumental ſtone
Record where Nature's fav'rite poet lies?
Fruitleſs th' applauſe which Art alone can pay; [revere:
The wiſe, the good, thy memory muſt
To thee each ſorrowing Muſe attune her lay,
And Taſte, and Genius, drop the ſilent tear. [ſhrin'd,
This be thy meed, bleſt Spirit! thus enTo live for ever in each feeling mind. M.

EXTEMPORE IN STOWE GARDENS.

"IN you, my Lord, taſte ſanctifies expence, [ſenſe."
And ſplendour borrows all its rays from

On a Coffin-plate (of Lead, gilt) found in the Vault of ST. BRIDE'S *Church, and now framed in the Veſtry-room.*

"DEPOSITUM
Præſtantiſſimæ fœminæ D'næ Eliz. Travell,
Uxoris dilectiſſimæ
D'ni Thomæ Travell §, Equ. Aur.
Piliæ autem unicæ & hæredis
Rogeri Pocock, Mercatoris Londini,
per Suſannam conjugem ſuam felicem,
& hæredem D'ni Job Harby, Baronetti.
Obiit apud Weſtm^r, 17° die Aprilis,
Anno D'ni 1686, ætatis ſuæ 24°.

Errata in the Latin Lines to Mr. BRYANT.
P. 65. l. 3. r. "tamen," for "tamem.
4. r. "laventur," for "laventur."
30. r. "referant, for "referent."

* Alluding to the ſtory of the dog of Alcibiades, an animal of uncommon ſize and beauty, which coſt him 70 minæ; yet his tail, which was his principal ornament, he cauſed to be cut off. Some of his friends telling him all Athens rung with the ſtory of his fooliſh treatment of the dog, he laughed, and ſaid, "This is the very thing I wanted. I would have the Athenians talk of this, leſt they ſhould find ſomething worſe to ſay of me."

† See the 17th Book of the Odyſſey.

‡ An ingenious young artiſt, who ſtudied under Mr. Weſt, the preſent diſtinguiſhed head of the Royal Academy, and whoſe taſte and genius are viſible in every ſtyle of drawing he attempts; but who is particularly alluded to, on this occaſion, for his portraits of dogs, ſome of which promiſe to give him a claim to equal celebrity with that of the painter, whoſe picture of Alcibiades' dog ſold ſome years ſince for 1000l.

§ Sir Thomas Travell (who in 1687 appears to have been an intimate friend of Atterbury) was M. P. for Melbourne-Port 1690—1713; and is mentioned by John Dunton as "the honourable and public-ſpirited Sir Thomas Travell." A curious circumſtance relative to him and Dame Frances Travell, his ſecond wife, 17... in reſpect to her fortune and ſeparate maintenance, may be ſeen in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. XIV. p. 38. Bp. Atterbury's Epiſtolary Correſpondence, 1799 (vol. I. p. 9.)

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT ; *continued from p. 80.*

Friday, Jan. 23.

THE buſineſs of that glorious national body the United Senate, on this day, in the two Houſes, was merely the enrolment of its Members, the adminiſtration of the oath, and the preſentation and Royal approbation, by commiſſion, of the Speaker. This is the fourth time Mr. Addington has filled that great and arduous office.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

Both Houſes of Parliament have been occupied during the whole of this week in adminiſtering the oaths to their Members.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 2.

His Majeſty came to the Houſe in great ſtate; and, being ſeated on his throne, and the Commons attending, opened the buſineſs of the Imperial Parliament with the following gracious Speech:

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

At a criſis ſo important to the intereſts of my people, I derive great ſatisfaction from being enabled, for the firſt time, to avail myſelf of the advice and aſſiſtance of the Parliament of my United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

This memorable æra, diſtinguiſhed by the accompliſhment of a meaſure calculated to augment and conſolidate the ſtrength and reſources of the Empire, and to cement more cloſely the intereſts and affections of my ſubjects, will, I truſt, be equally marked by that vigour, energy, and firmneſs, which the circumſtances of our preſent ſituation peculiarly require.

The unfortunate courſe of events on the Continent, and the conſequences which muſt be expected to reſult from it, cannot fail to be matter of anxiety and concern to all who have a juſt feeling for the ſecurity and independence of Europe.

Your aſtoniſhment, as well as your regret, muſt be excited by the conduct of thoſe powers whoſe attention, at ſuch a period, appears to be more engaged in endeavours to weaken the naval force of the Britiſh Empire, which has hitherto oppoſed ſo powerful an obſtacle to the inordinate ambition of France, than in concerting the means of mutual defence againſt their common and increaſing danger.

The repreſentations which I directed to be made to the Court of Peterſburg, in conſequence of the outrages committed againſt the ſhips, property, and perſons, of my ſubjects, have been treated with the utmoſt diſreſpect; and the proceedings of which I complained have been aggravated by ſubſequent acts of injuſtice and violence.

Under theſe circumſtances a Convention has been concluded by that Court with thoſe of Copenhagen and Stockholm, the object of which, as avowed by one of the contracting parties, is to renew their former engagements for eſtabliſhing by force, a new code of maritime law, inconſiſtent with the rights, and hoſtile to the intereſts, of this country.

In this ſituation, I could not heſitate as to the conduct which it became me to purſue. I have taken the earlieſt meaſures to repel the aggreſſions of this hoſtile confederacy, and to ſupport thoſe principles which are eſſential to the maintenance of our naval ſtrength, and which are grounded on the ſyſtem of public law, ſo long eſtabliſhed and recognized in Europe.

I have, at the ſame time, given ſuch aſſurances, as manifeſt my diſpoſition to renew my antient relations with thoſe powers, whenever it can be done conſiſtently with the honour of my Crown, and with a juſt regard to the ſafety of my ſubjects. You will, I am perſuaded, omit nothing on your part, that can afford me the moſt vigorous and effectual ſupport in my firm determination to maintain to the utmoſt, againſt every attack, the naval rights and the intereſts of my Empire.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have directed the eſtimates for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice to be laid before you: deeply as I lament the continued neceſſity of adding to the burdens of my people, I am perſuaded you will feel with me the importance of providing effectual means for thoſe exertions which are indiſpenſably requiſite for the honour and ſecurity of the country.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I am confident that your deliberations will be uniformly directed to the great object of improving the benefits of that happy Union, which, by the bleſſing of Providence, has now been effected; and of promoting, to the utmoſt, the proſperity of every part of my dominions.

You will, I doubt not, reſume the enquiries which were ſo diligently proſecuted in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, as to the beſt means of relieving my ſubjects from the preſſure of the preſent high price of Proviſions; and of preventing, as far as it can be done by human foreſight, the recurrence of ſimilar difficulties. In theſe endeavours, and in every meaſure that can contribute to the happineſs of my people, the great end of my wiſhes, you may be aſſured of my cordial concurrence.

You may rely on my availing myſelf of the earlieſt opportunity which ſhall afford a proſpect of terminating the preſent conteſt, on grounds conſiſtent with our ſecurity and honour, and with the maintenance of thoſe eſſential rights on which our naval ſtrength muſt always principally depend.

It will afford me the trueſt and moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction whenever the diſpoſition of our enemies ſhall enable me thus to reſtore to the ſubjects of my United Kingdom the bleſſings of Peace, and thereby confirm

confirm and augment those advantages which result from our internal situation, and which, even under all the difficulties of war, have carried to so great an extent the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the country."

His Majesty and his attendants then retired in the usual form. The speech being read,

The Duke of *Montrose* observed, that, in moving an address to the Sovereign, he should first have to call their Lordships' attention to the very important political circumstance, the Legislative Union of the Sister Kingdom. His grace entered into a minute detail of the great and permanent advantages likely to result to the empire by the Union; advantages which, he was confident, would for ever render us superior to all the efforts of France, whose power, at the present moment, he admitted to be more formidable than in the much-vaunted period of Louis the XIVth. His Lordship next proceeded to the consideration of affairs with the Northern powers: he contended that Great Britain only exercised her rights as a belligerent power—rights long established, and repeatedly acknowledged, even by those who now, in violation of every principle of the rights of nations, presume to dispute and to attack them.—If Great Britain did not persist in maintaining these rights, its maratime prowess was at an end; and its character and rank, in the scale of European nations, totally abrogated. To effect this, seemed to be one of the views of the Councils of Russia; it appeared that their aim was to force this country to war. The armed neutrality they found would not do. The people of Great Britain and Ireland, who are politically the same, were proof against that. The Russian ministers then proceeded to violate the property of British subjects, and to treat their persons with outrage and indignity; these enormities were inflicted with a view to provoke hostilities, and he believed had gone to such lengths as neither the Legislature nor the people of this country could bear. There may exist hopes that the Great Monarch of Russia may possibly regret the present conduct of his government, and feel disposed to make proper reparation. Impressed, therefore, with the conviction of the *necessity* of Great Britain defending her incontrovertible rights as a belligerent power, and the confidence that, in case this country should not receive satisfaction from those who had infringed her rights, every man in it would firmly resolve to support the just and resolute councils of his Majesty, he should move and read the address; which, as usual, was an echo of the Speech, and, in the warmest language, gave his Majesty the strongest assurances of support.

The earl of *Lucan* seconded the motion.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* spoke in disapprobation of the address. He said, the House should be cautious lest they should consolidate into one body, powers whose interests were various; those of the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen were perfectly distinct from that of St. Petersburg; to evince which, he entered into some details. He contended for the propriety of inquiry into the causes of these misunderstandings, and urged the policy of vigorous measures in the event of satisfaction being refused upon proper representations being made, and pacific dispositions manifested. He concluded with moving an amendment.

Lord *Romney* said, he had hitherto given ministers his entire confidence; and though he did feel there was some little ground for enquiry, this was not the moment for setting it on foot. He thought this a fit time to try what sincerity there was in the professions of Bonaparte, who had declared himself at all times ready to treat for peace, and which was, in some measure, necessary to convince the people that the war was unavoidable. He believed the assertion of the Chief Consul to be merely a pretext to keep himself in power.

Earl *Spencer* entered into a particular defence of himself and his colleagues; and contended that although the plans of Government might not always succeed to the utmost of their wishes, the war had added to the glory of their country, for at no one period had our navy acquired greater conquests; and we were now, after eight years' war, able to bid defiance, not only to the fleets of France, Spain, and Holland, but even to a confederacy which had been unjustly entered into by the northern powers.

Lord *Grenville* entered into a reply to all the arguments which had been used against the address. The confederacy, he said, was doubly reprehensible, as not only having been entered into against existing treaties, but even against treaties that had been entered into during the present contest. The circumstance of its being the second time of having this right disputed, was an additional reason why we should have it decided, and the more especially, as, in his opinion, we should never be better enabled to enter into the contest than we are at the present moment: the eyes of all Europe were upon them, and he hoped that the first vote of the United Parliament would convince the world that they had completely united the strength and vigour of the two countries.

The Earl of *Moira* was of opinion that an enquiry into the conduct of administration had become indispensably requisite. His Lordship then alluded to many transactions during the war; and concluded by expressing his ardent wish that the Imperial Parliament would render their first sitting conspicuous, by giving the people a proof that they were determined to watch over their rights and interests.

Lord

Lord *Mulgrave* ſupported the original addreſs; as did alſo Lord *Eldon*.

The queſtion being put, and the amendment negatived, the original addreſs was agreed to.

Lord *Grenville* moved that Lord *Walſingham* be appointed chairman of the public and private Committees of that Houſe; which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on their return from the Upper Houſe, his Majeſty's Speech was read from the chair; when

Sir *Watkin William Wynne* moved an addreſs, which was, as uſual, an echo of the Speech.

Mr. *Cornwallis* ſeconded the motion, and, as did Sir *W. W. Wynne*, paſſed ſome handſome compliments on the Iriſh Union.

Mr. *Grey* roſe to move an amendment. He lamented that no change had taken place in the ruinous policy adopted by our miniſters, and that we were ſtill merely to truſt to declarations which have ſo often failed. He would have paſſed over noticing the obſervations on the Union, had they not been prominently brought forward by the Hon. Mover and Seconder of the addreſs, being convinced that the adjuſtment of 1782 would have been far more agreeable to the Iriſh nation; as, notwithſtanding this ſuppoſed popular meaſure, we had not yet been able to relax the rigorous ſyſtem of Government in that country, or to extend to its inhabitants complete emancipation. Though the conduct of Ruſſia was highly unjuſtifiable, and ſtood on different grounds with thoſe of the other Northern powers; yet he had ſeen a manifeſto in which the Emperor charged us with breaking our engagements reſpecting Malta. Upon the whole, he did not think the queſtion ſufficiently clear for the Houſe to pledge itſelf to ſupport a new war. The conſequence of this new diſpute is, that we ſhall give to France, as allies, the fleets of our new enemies. From Archangel to the Tagus, and from the Tagus to the Gulph of Venice, there will not be a ſingle friendly port out of our own poſſeſſions, where a Britiſh fleet can take ſhelter: nor did the Hon. Gentleman except Naples, which he conſidered as already conquered; nor Portugal, nor Turkey, which before the end of the year, he expected, would be connected with our enemies. Will it then be poſſible for our navy, with all its ſkill, to ſtretch along ſuch an extent of coaſt? Or, will it prevent an attack on that valuable part of our empire, an Union with which has been the ſubject of congratulation this night? But great hopes may be entertained of the ſuperiority of our navy, and of the deſtruction of the trade of our enemies. But, for his part, he had painful apprehenſions, that nothing will ſo much threaten the extinction of our trade as the new war. Will not theſe Northern powers be able almoſt entirely to ſhut us out of the European markets? We ſhould conſider alſo, that we get from them the articles of naval ſtores. And is it not probable that theſe will be withholden from us? Add to this, the benefit which we derive at preſent from the ſupply of grain from the Baltic, &c. This ſource of ſupply will at once be dried up. But, notwithſtanding all this, it may be replied, that, unleſs we reſent the recent injury, the national honour will be ſtained. But here it will be neceſſary firſt to enquire whether miniſters by their conduct have not actually provoked this aggreſſion? Their former violent conduct and vexatious acts towards Genoa, Copenhagen, &c. are well remembered. True policy would have been for his Majeſty's miniſters to have avoided this diſpute; as was the policy of Lord Chatham in the war of 1756, as ſtated by Lord Camden. The opinion of Lord Camden reſpecting the conduct to be purſued towards neutral powers was, that our enemies muſt be cut off to the utmoſt from the ſupply of naval ſtores; but that great caution ſhould be taken not to alarm or offend neutral powers, that their complaints ſhould be attended to, and great moderation exerciſed towards them. We are told that the convention has been formed upon the ground of the convention of 1780; but he never heard that it had been objected to by Lord North, that he did not go to war with the ſame powers in conſequence of this convention? In the treaty of peace, all mention of the armed neutrality was omitted; the exerciſe of our claim had been ſuſpended. One of the firſt acts of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's adminiſtration was the commercial treaty with France. In it the full principles of the armed neutrality were carried into effect. It may be ſaid that this convention having been ſigned by Denmark and Sweden, with Ruſſia, with whom we have another diſpute, ſhews the hoſtility of the meaſure; but the mere ſignature of the convention by the two powers with a third with whom we may be at war, does not give us a juſt ground of attack. Miniſters thought laſt year that overtures made by France to Auſtria ſhould be rejected. Auſtria acted accordingly, and what was the conſequence, but that, by their advice, a dreadful chaſm was occaſioned in the map of Europe! We refuſed to negociate with France when a bankrupt in credit and reſources; and now we are told in the Speech we are ready to treat with the enemy when he ſhews a more moderate diſpoſition; that is, when France is reſtored in power and credit, and threatening us with an invaſion whilſt we are deſerted by our allies! I might advert to the internal ſtate of the country,

but

but shall only say, that, in case of an alarm of invasion, it is impossible not to regret the conduct of ministers, in frittering away and disposing of the militia and standing force of the country in the manner they have done. Add to all this, the depreciation of the paper currency, the burden of taxes, and a scarcity little less than a famine; yet I wish not to discourage the country, but rather that we may form a just appreciation of the circumstances in which we are placed, and how to extricate ourselves from the danger: much ability and activity are wanted; our resources are still considerable. —The spirit of the people is not yet extinguished; and I trust that our courage will be raised in proportion to our danger. What confidence might we not place in the efforts and industry of a great people, exerting themselves under the fostering auspices of wisdom, justice, and good conduct! But I call upon the House to check the career of ministers, who, although entrusted with every means, have brought nothing but disgrace, and proved themselves incapable of retrieving the affairs of the nation." Mr. Grey then concluded with moving an amendment, in substance to assure his Majesty, "that the House would proceed with all possible dispatch to inquire into the state of the nation, and the connection subsisting with foreign powers; and to assure his Majesty, that, if the representations which his Majesty had directed to be laid before foreign Courts should be unavailing to promote an accommodation, and that the impossibility of an amicable adjustment should render a contest unavoidable, his Majesty's faithful Commons would give every support to maintain his just rights, &c. in the just hope, from his Majesty's paternal care of his people, that he will be graciously pleased to give orders to prevent an improvident waste of the public treasure, and to promote a provident administration of public affairs."

The motion being seconded by Mr. *Whitbread*;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the important measure, the Union with Ireland, had consolidated the strength of the Empire; and those honourable Gentlemen whom he had this day, for the first time, the happiness of seeing in the House, would not disappoint the sanguine expectations that were formed of the benefits to result from that important event. He was sure they have brought with them the same zeal, and the same principles, which have supported us against an host of enemies. These gentlemen have had, in another place, the severe duty imposed upon them of contending with Jacobinism on their own soil; and I am sure they would not wish to infuse that timidity into us, the least mixture of which would have been certain ruin to them. The two great principles uniformly acknowledged, respecting the neutrality of nations, are these: first, that no neutral power shall carry on a trade in contraband merchandize with the enemy; and, secondly, that it shall send no supplies into a blockaded town. Now, the question is, whether we shall give up these principles? whether we shall suffer any common fishing-boat, which may be procured to hoist the flag of the nation, to do away all these principles, and protect all the fleets laden with all the military stores of the North, and the treasures of Spain, in their commerce with France? The bare statement of such a proposition is its own answer. Now, as to the second point, the utility of this principle, has there been (said Mr. Pitt) any period of time in which we have not felt and acknowledged it? Is there a period, in the maritime history of the world, in which the contrary doctrine has been held? If he were to refer to the fact of the destruction of the naval power of France, does the Hon. Gentleman think, if the commerce of France, the nursery of seamen, and the fraudulent claims of neutrals had been protected and allowed, that destruction would have been so complete as it is? He could not, therefore, help wondering at the way in which the Hon. Gentleman looks at the question. He states the naval power of France as destroyed; and yet, when he talks of invasion, he holds it out in terror. He forgets and remembers its existence and non-existence with equal facility: he forgets it when he wants concession; he remembers it when he would hold forth intimidation. He says, you are not now as you were when hiding from the enemy in the Channel. The argument which he founds upon this is, if you conceded when you could not help it, you should do so now when you are able to assert your claim. Whether our conduct has been such as to induce Russia to make the claim, that is a question which the Hon. Gentleman was ready to discuss at a proper time; but it forms no part of the subject of the present debate. His argument was, that a surrender now is a surrender for ever. This justifies us in saying, that we will maintain it. As to any invective against the conduct of those councils in which he is engaged, he would be able, when proper opportunity occurs, to convince the House, that, so far as calamities have increased, and extended themselves over Europe, they have been occasioned by those principles which the Hon. Gentleman opposite has uniformly supported, and which have been as uniformly combated by gentlemen on the same side of the House as that with whom he had the honour to act.

The

The House now divided—for the amendment, 63; against it, 245.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Sir *W. W. Wynne* brought up the report of the Address to his Majesty, which was read a first time. On the motion for its second reading,

Mr. *Banks* confessed his disappointment in finding that his Majesty's ministers had not made any new overtures for a peace with France, before they engaged themselves in a contest with fresh enemies. He highly disapproved of the amendment proposed last night, as the Treaties between us and the Northern powers left no room even for a cavil.

Mr. *Windham* protested against the inference, that ministers took no steps towards treating for peace, although no communication had been made upon the subject. He did not wish to be understood as asserting either that there had not, though, from his situation, it may be supposed that he was not so much in the dark as Mr. Banks must necessarily be.

Mr. *Hobhouse's* principal objection to the Address was, that it breathed a spirit of hostility. It went no farther than stating his Majesty's readiness to treat for peace, when a similar disposition should be shewn on the part of ministers to make the first overtures; and, after the treatment which Bonaparte had received from them, it surely was not very natural to hope that they should come from him.

Mr. *Wilberforce* said, that every man must regret the situation in which we were now placed; and he hoped, his Majesty's ministers would neglect no opportunity of doing all incumbent on them to restore the blessings of peace to both countries.

The Address was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr. *Ryder* moved the appointment of a Committee to consider of the high price of provisions; which was ordered, and the Reports of the Committee of the former Session referred to the same.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan 31. This Gazette contains a letter from Lieut. Pearce, transmitted by Admiral Lutwidge, announcing his having, in the King George hired armed cutter, captured Le Flibustier French cutter privateer, of 16 men, with muskets and pistols, from Dunkirk two days, without having made any capture; and also, a letter from Capt. Gifford, of the Active, dated at Sea, Jan. 21, stating his having captured the French privateer cutter Quinola, of 14 guns, six and two pounders, and 48 men, after a chace of two hours; one day from Morlaix.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 3. Enclosure from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Magicienne, Plymouth Sound, Jan. 31.

My Lord, Capt. Halliday's letter will inform your Lordship of my having, on the 20th instant, captured, in sight of the Doris, the French ship letter of marque Le Huron, from the isle of France, bound to Bourdeaux, and of his directing me to see her into Plymouth. I now beg leave to acquant your Lordship of my arrival with her: she is a remarkable fine ship, sails well, is pierced for 20 guns, had 18 mounted, but threw them all overboard except four, during the chace. I think her a vessel well calculated for his Majesty's service; the cargo is of great value, and consists of ivory, cochineal, indigo, tea, sugar, pepper, cinnamon, ebony, &c. W. OGILVY.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 7. Letter transmitted by Lord H. Seymour, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships at Jamaica, dated Dec. 21.

My Lord, *Apollo, Dec.* 1800.

At noon, on the 10th ult. in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 21 deg. North, we gave chace to a xebec to windward of us, but soon after discovering a brig directly in the wind's eye, we chased her, and at two in the morning got up and took possession of the Resolution Spanish sloop of war, of 18 guns, and 149 men, commanded by Don Francisco Darrichena (formerly the Resolution cutter in the British navy), which sailed from Vera Cruz three days before. As soon as her crew were removed to this ship, we made all sail, and an hour after day-break got fight again of the xebec, and captured her at three o'clock in the afternoon; she is from Vera Cruz, and was bound to the Havannah. The Resolution was in general towed by us until the 27th ult. when her main-mast went by the board; an attempt was made to refit her; but her rigging and sails being perfectly rotten, and every thing belonging to her in such a miserable condition, it was necessary to destroy her. On the 7th inst. off Porcillo, in the Island of Cuba, we recaptured the schooner St. Joseph.

P. HALKETT.

[This Gazette also contains copies of three letters transmitted by Earl St. Vincent, giving accounts of the following captures: the French national ship corvette L'Aurora, of 16 Guns, Lieut. C. Girault commander, from the Mauritius, having on-board the Aid de Camp to the Governor of that place, with dispatches to the French Government, by the Thames, Capt. Lukin; the French brig Ila Faverite, from L'Orient to Bourdeaux, laden with staves, and hides, by the Doris, Capt. Halliday; and

and the Spaniſh letter of marque Charlotta, by the Sirius, Capt. King, the Amethyſt being in company.]

Admiralty-office, February 10. Enclоſure from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c. to E. Nepean, Eſq.

My Lord, *L'Oiſeau, Torbay, Feb* 3.

On Monday, Jan. 26, at 8 A. M. in lat. 45 deg. N. long. 12 deg. W. I fell in with the French national frigate La Dedaigneuſe, of 36 guns, and 300 men, with diſpatches from Cayenne for Rochefort, and chaſed her until noon the following day; when I diſcovered his Majeſty's ſhips Sirius and Amethyſt, off Cape Finiſterre, whoſe Captains I directed, by ſignal, to chaſe, and continued in purſuit of the enemy until two o'clock on Wedneſday morning. Being within muſket-ſhot, ſhe opened her fire on the Sirius and l'Oiſeau, which was immediately returned, and ſurrendered to the above ſhips, after an action of 45 minutes, diſtant from the ſhore, near Cape Belem, about two miles. Her running rigging and ſails were cut to pieces; ſeveral men killed, and 17 wounded: among the latter were the Captain and fifth Lieutenant. My warmeſt thanks are due to Captains King and Cooke, for their exertions; but particularly to the former, as, from the Sirius's ſteady and well-directed fire, the enemy received conſiderable damage: the Amethyſt, from unfavourable winds, was unable to get up until ſhe had ſtruck. I am happy to ſay, notwithſtanding the gallant reſiſtance made by the Dedaigneuſe, neither of the ſhips loſt a man. The Sirius's rigging and ſails were a little damaged, her main-yard and bowſprit ſlightly wounded. I cannot conclude without expreſſing my approbation of the officers and company of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command; and, in juſtice to them, muſt add, their anxiety to cloſe with the enemy on firſt diſcovering her was equal to what it was on becoming ſo ſuperior; and muſt farther beg to acknowledge the very great aſſiſtance I received from Mr. H. Lloyd, my firſt Lieutenant, during a long and anxious chace of 42 hours. I truſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to recommend him to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty as a moſt valuable officer, and deſerving of their attention: on his account moſt ſincerely do I lament the baffling winds that prevented my bringing the enemy to action on the preceding day, which I was ſeveral times in expectation of doing. La Dedaigneuſe is a perfect new frigate, copper-faſtened, and ſails well, carries 28 twelve-pounders on her main-deck, and pierced for 40 guns. I have given the prize in charge of my firſt Lieutenant, with directions to proceed to Plymouth; and have alſo to acquaint your Lordſhip of my having detained, on the 1ſt inſt. the Swediſh ſhip Hoffnung, from Valentia, bound to Altona, laden with brandy, but-then 260 tons. S. H. Linzee.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 14. Letter from Lieut. Bond, commanding his Majeſty's ſchooner Netley, to Lord Keith, dated Oporto, Dec. 22.

My Lord, *Netley, Porto, Dec.* 22.

His Majeſty's ſchooner under my command ſailed from Liſbon on the 18th ult. and on the 23d captured the St. Antonio y Animas La Fortuna, Spaniſh lugger privateer, of ſix guns, and 34 men. On the 1ſt inſt. ſhe took the St. Miguel El Volante, of the ſame deſcription, of two guns, and 29 men; and on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, ſucceſſively took poſſeſſion of the Speedy brig, from Newfoundland, with cod-fiſh; a Spaniſh coaſter, laden with wine, &c. and the Spaniſh ſchooner privateer St. Pedro y Sen Franciſco, of 3 guns, and 39 men. F. G. Bond.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 17. This Gazette gives an account of the capture of the Eſpoir French lugger, of 6 carriage-guns, and 23 men, by the Lady Charlotte hired armed brig, Capt. Morris.

Feb. 21. In this Gazette, the King has been pleaſed to grant unto Sir John Brazier, knight, alderman of the borough of Huntingdon, his royal licence and authority, that he and his iſſue may take and uſe the ſurname, and bear the arms, of Arundel only, with proper diſtinctions, out of grateful reſpect to the memory of Stephen Arundel, late of Huntingdon aforeſaid, Eſq. deceaſed, his father-in-law.—And alſo to order, that his Majeſty's ſaid conceſſion and declaration be regiſtered in his College of Arms.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, February, 1801.

THE Armiſtice in

ITALY,

for which we have before ſtated that General Bellegarde had applied to the French Commandant Brune, was ſigned at Treviſo on the 16th ult. and the fortreſſes of Mantua, Peſchiera, Ferrara, Ancona, and Serravalle, were ſurrendered as the purchaſe of a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities. But ſince that time, a

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLICK

has been ſigned at Luneville *, by Count

* Feb. 9.

Cob

Cohentzel and Joseph Bonaparte; which is to be ratified by the High Contracting Parties within 30 days.—Of the Articles of this Treaty (19 in number), the

1st. Engages the Emperor to procure the ratification of the Treaty by the Empire. The

2d. Cedes to France the Belgic provinces, and (with the concurrence of the Empire) the county of Falkenstein with its dependencies, and the Frickthal, with all the Austrian possessions on the left bank of the Rhine between Basle and Zurgack, which latter place the French have the power to cede to the Helvetic Republic. The

3d. Confirms to the Emperor the possession of Istria, Dalmatia, and the late Venetian Isles in the Adriatic dependent thereon, the mouths of the Cattaro, and the city of Venice, the Lagunas, and the country between his Majesty's hereditary States and the Adriatic and Adige, from where it leaves the Tyrolese to the sea; the Thalweg of the Adige to form the line of demarcation; and, as this line will divide Verona and Legnago on the middle of the bridges in these cities, drawbridges are to be established to mark the line of separation. The

4th. Gives the Brisgau to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnification for the dominions he hitherto possessed in Italy. The

5th. Obliges the Grand Duke of Tuscany to renounce for ever all title to that Duchy and its dependencies, in favour of the infant Duke of Parma; for which he is to receive compensations * in Germany. The

6th. The Emperor (for himself, and in the name of the Empire) cedes to France full sovereignty and property to the countries on the left bank of the Rhine; and France renounces all possession on the right bank, including Dusseldorff, Ehrenbreitstein, Philipsburg, Cassel, and other fortifications, opposite to Mentz, on the right bank, the fort of Kehl, and Old Brisach; but all these fortresses are to remain in the state in which they shall be found at the time of their evacuation †. The

7th. Binds the Empire to give to such hereditary Princes as are dispossessed on the left bank of the Rhine indemnities on the right. The

8th, 9th, and 10th, relate to debts and sequestrations in the ceded countries. The

11th. Declares the present Treaty common to the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine Republics; to which the Contracting Parties mutually guarantee their independence, and the right of their inhabitants to adopt such form of government as they may think proper. By the

12th. The Emperor cedes to the Cisalpine Republic all the Countries beyond the Adige. By the

13th. The Emperor (for himself, and in the name of the Empire) renounces to the Ligurian Republic all right to the *ci-devant* Imperial fiefs. The

14th and 15th stipulate the free navigation of the Adige, and the restitution of prisoners, hostages, &c. within 40 days. By the

16th. The property of the Archdukes Charles and Ferdinand, and the Archduchess Christiana, in the country ceded to France, is to be restored to them, provided they sell it within three years. The

17th. Renews various Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio. According to the

18th. All contributions to the French army shall cease on the ratification of the present Treaty; which the

19th. Declares shall take place within 30 days, when each army shall withdraw into its own territory.

Thus we find, that the Adige will be the Italian boundary (from its source in the Tyrol to the Adriatic sea), as the Rhine (from Switzerland to Holland) will be the German limit, between the Empire and the Republic of France.

It is somewhat remarkable, that in this Treaty not a word occurs respecting the King of

SARDINIA,

or his dominions; the latter of which are supposed, by some political speculators, to be intended as a boon to the Emperor Paul, to soothe his craving for a port in the Mediterranean.

The message in which this Treaty of Luneville was announced to the Legislative bodies of

FRANCE

virulently accuses the English government of seeking all means of delaying the accomplishment of Peace, so highly necessary to the repose of the world, by raising pretensions adverse to the dignity and rights of all nations; and declares, that the French Republic will make common cause with the Northern powers, the independence of whose flags has been so unjustly attacked; but, at the same time, will not forget that it ought to combat only for peace. A squadron of seven ships of war, eluding (by favour of a fog) the vigilance of our cruizers, has escaped from Brest harbour under the command of Admiral Gantheaume, and has reached Lisbon (some say Cadiz), on its way to the Mediterranean, ultimately destined, as is supposed, for the relief of the colony in

EGYPT.

The Court of

SPAIN

has renewed its application to that of Sweden to require satisfaction from England for the insult pretended to have been offered to the flag of the latter nation in the harbour of Barcelona. The only information

* So says the Treaty. *Sed quære?*

† That is, we suppose, dismantled.

tion that has transpired since our former notice of this affair * was contained in a letter to a banker in Cork, from Lieut. Healy, of the Niger frigate, which was concerned in the capture; who positively avers, that the Swedish vessel was of no assistance to them whatever; that they examined her papers, and that was all the intercourse they had with her: adding, that the story told by the Spanish Commander to his Court, was a malicious misrepresentation, to palliate the most barefaced cowardice and unparalleled neglect of duty that ever disgraced a country or a people.

A large French army is preparing in the vicinity of Bourdeaux, destined to support a demand that is to be made of

PORTUGAL,

either to enter into an alliance with Spain and France, and to exclude British vessels from the Tagus; or, to preserve her alliance with Great Britain, and abide the consequences of an immediate invasion.

The Republic of

HOLLAND

is making the most vigorous preparations for getting a fleet to sea, under the command of Admiral de Winter; destined, as some say, to co-operate with the fleets of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; or, according to other reports, to join the combined Spanish and French fleets in Brest harbour.

The King of

NAPLES

has found it necessary, since the late rapid advance of the French into Italy, to seek a reconciliation with the Consulate; who are said, through the interference of the Emperor Paul, to have offered him a Peace, on condition that all British vessels shall be excluded from the ports of Naples and Sicily.

The Empire of the

TURKS

seems tottering under the menaces of the Emperor of

RUSSIA,

who, having a fleet in the Dardanelles, and an immense land force on the Turkish frontiers, has caused to be hinted to the Divan, that the Ottoman Court must not permit the landing in Egypt of the English force under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; which, if suffered to be effected, will be looked upon as an act of hostility on the part of the Turks against the Court of St. Petersburg. The political consistency of this redoubted Emperor Paul (who is so strenuous an advocate for "free bottoms" making "free goods") has lately been evinced by an Edict, that all *neutral ships* carrying goods to England shall be liable to capture by Russian cruizers. Not less obvious than his consistency, is the hu-

* See vol. LXX. p. 1196, *ult.* BARCELONA.

4

manity of the Great Autocrat; in the overflow of which, he has driven from his dominions the wretched Louis XVIII. and his niece the Duchess D'Angoulême (daughter of Louis XVI. and his co-prisoner in the Temple at Paris), at a time when he knew not that any country in Europe would receive them. The King of

PRUSSIA,

however, has complied with the unfortunate monarch's request, and granted him an asylum, in which Louis XVIII. will assume no function, nor exhibit any badge, of royal or noble rank. The cruel expulsion of this Prince from Russia brings to our recollection a remark of old Robert Burton *, that may be thought not altogether inapplicable:—"He is a better man (says he) that is fit to reign, tho' he want a kingdome, than he that hath one, and knows not how to rule it."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Several thousand houses in the town of *Cachas*, in China, have been destroyed by fire, together with large stores of silk, &c.

An unlucky circumstance lately occurred to interrupt the mirth of a ball, given by the Swedish minister, at *Berlin*. The young Count Orville, an officer in the regiment of Mollendorff, and the issue of a Protestant family, which had become refugees after the edict of Nantes, dropped down dead in the middle of the dance. This event had a considerable effect on the other dancers. On opening him, the surgeon discovered that his death was occasioned by his having tied his neckcloth too tight, which produced the apoplectic fit in which he was carried off.

NEWS FROM IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Dublin, Feb. 3. The extensive stores where the Dictator, of Liverpool, was unfortunately lost, were covered with cotton, coffee, dye-stuffs, puncheons of rum, and chests of valuable papers. Their chests were broke open. Unfortunately, as no magistrate resides in the neighbourhood of that part of the country, every thing was at the mercy of the people for three days. On the fourth day, Mr. Marshall, the late High Sheriff of the county of Kerry, who lives 40 miles from that place, arrived at the shore, and, at the risk of his life, which was often threatened, succeeded in recovering a quantity of valuable property, together with many important letters addressed to the first commercial houses in Europe, which he immediately forwarded. He also recovered nearly 20,000l. in London bank-notes and bills. He took from one of the countrymen alone, who could not read, more than 12,000l. in bills; which, it ap-

* Anatomy of Melancholy, Partition 2, Sect. 3, Mem. 7.

pears,

pears, belonged to a Mr. James Frazer, a reſpectable merchant of Berbice, who was paſſenger, and one of the unfortunate ſufferers. In conſequence of a large reward offered by Mr. Marſhall, Mr. Frazer's body was found, many miles from the wreck, by ſome country people, which was identified by the three ſurviving ſailors, and was decently interred in the church of Inch.

Edinburgh, Feb. 13. Laſt week the houſe of Invergordon, in *Roſsſhire*, was unfortunately burnt to the ground. The fire broke out in the upper part of the houſe, and was diſcovered by the poſt riding by, who alarmed the ſervants, the only inhabitants of the houſe. This beautiful and valuable manſion was unfortunately not inſured.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 27. A dreadful fire broke out in a factory of Meſſrs. Littlewood and Kirby in *Mancheſter*. The factory was ſix ſtories high; the three firſt were uſed for ſpinning cotton, the fourth for ſpinning flax, and the fifth and ſixth for cotton. From the ground to the fourth ſtory there were regular ſtairs, but thence to the fifth and ſixth the people employed were obliged to aſcend by means of ſtep-ladders, through trap-doors. About ſix in the evening, while all the factory was at work, one of the men belonging to the flax concern wanted a piece of wood which was in the dreſſing room, or ſome other place where there was a great quantity of flax; he took a candle with him, and ſoon found the bit of wood, which he took from the floor; in lifting it up, ſome looſe flax adhered to it, which unfortunately was ſet on fire by the candle, and which immediately communicated to the other flax in the room, and though he, and another man that was with him, threw themſelves upon it, and tried every method they could to extinguiſh it, their endeavours were quite fruitleſs, and they were obliged to make the beſt of their way out; one of the men, however, ran up the firſt ſtep-ladder to alarm the people in the fifth ſtory; but there being a very great noiſe in the factory, occaſioned by the machinery, he had ſcarcely made them underſtand him, before the flames were at his back, and he was obliged to jump down and run through them. He was followed by about 6 or 7 out of this room, who alſo got through the flames. Some threw themſelves out of the windows, where they met with inſtant death, in conſequence of the great height they had to fall. Only one man (an overlooker) who made this attempt, and who had the precaution to take ſome light ſubſtance in his arms, which in ſome meaſure broke his fall, has ſurvived; but he is badly hurt. Eleven people, who were in the upper ſtory, were all burnt to death, for they had not the leaſt chance of ſaving themſelves. No leſs than 28 dead bodies have been found under the ruins, and more are expected to be diſcovered. The remains of ſome of theſe poor creatures have been found, but there is not more than one that can be recognized. Beſides the number that have periſhed, ſeven were taken to the Infirmary ſeverely burnt and wounded; but it is hoped ſix of them will recover.

Jan. 29. Another large factory (Mr. Salſbury's) was this day burnt down at Mancheſter, and there was great difficulty in ſaving the people at work. One poor woman fell a victim to the flames.

Feb. 3. A ſingular occurrence happened this day at *Chipping Sodbury*. A woman, named Hannah Palmer, obſerving in the Briſtol Mercury of Jan. 4, an a letter ſigned C, an account of a young lady, who had been ſeduced from her friends, and died ſuddenly in London, became very unhappy in her mind, and wrote to a perſon of Briſtol, entreating that he or Mr. C. would come to her, as ſhe had ſomething important to diſcloſe. They accordingly complied with her requeſt, and ſhe informed them that ſhe was in the deepeſt diſtreſs and horror of mind; that her father had died on the 24th of December laſt; and that, on the 26th following, ſhe dragged the body down the ſtairs, placed it on a wheelbarrow, and conveyed it in the night to the garden behind the houſe, where ſhe dug a grave, and buried it with her own hands. Information of the tranſaction was immediately given to the proper officers of the town, who ſent to Mr. Joyner, of Berkeley, the coroner. The body was taken up, and examined by two ſurgeons, who depoſed that it was their opinion the deceaſed died a natural death; after a cool, patient, and impartial inveſtigation, which occupied upwards of 10 hours, conducted by the truly reſpectable Coroner in a manner which does him the greateſt honour, as a man and a Chriſtian, the Jury returned a verdict—that the deceaſed died by the viſitation of God: but a deteſtation of the extreme brutality of this unnatural and unfeeling daughter ſtill remained ſtrongly impreſſed on their minds. The circumſtances of this extraordinary caſe furniſh a freſh inſtance of the power of conſcience even in the moſt depraved minds; for ſurely, though this unhappy woman has been cleared from any charge of violence to her father while living, the inhumanity ſhewn to his remains has been ſuch that the reader will ſhudder at the recital.

A few days ſince a lad aged about 14, only ſon of a merchant at *Minehead*, took a gun, with an intent to ſhoot ſome black-birds adjoining the town; to his parents' ſurpriſe, he did not return that evening; next morning ſearch was made for him, and about a quarter of a mile from the houſe he was found quite dead. It is ſuppoſed that as he was going over a hedge,

hedge, the gun accidentally went off and lodged its contents in his ſtomach.—Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

Bath, Feb. 19. "We are happy to underſtand, that the patriotic ſpirit is about to be manifeſted in this city, in a manner the moſt likely to ameliorate thoſe local inconveniences which its inhabitants experience from the conduct of the bakers, who have of late excited ſo much juſtifiable complaint. This is by the erection of a public mill and ovens, upon the plan of the Union-mill at Birmingham; an eſtabliſhment, which has not only produced much general good, but great individual benefit; the ſubſcribers having been paid 10 *per cent* for their ſpeculations. This is beating the enemy with their own weapons; and (indeed, the only method of deſtroying that many-headed hydra *wicked monopoly* ! is, by a general combination, built upon the principle of public good, againſt theſe partial confederacies, which have for their object—private emolument, reſulting from the diſtreſſes of the community."

At the beautiful newly-erected church at *Stubſon*, co. Lincoln, the firſt couple married were Mr. J. Gilbert, grazier, to Miſs M. Laughton; and the firſt perſon buried was Mrs. Weaver.

Some men digging gravel half a mile above *Levington-creek*, near Ipſwich river, diſcovered an urn, containing ſome hundred coins of Gordrun, Maximus, Poſthumus, and other emperors and empreſſes of that period.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, Jan. 11.

This morning, between 2 and 3, the inhabitants of Goſwell-Place were much alarmed by a dreadful exploſion, which occaſioned ſeveral perſons to ſtart from their beds greatly terrified. Upon enquiring into the cauſe, it appeared to have proceeded from Mr. Eldridge's Braſs-Foundery, ſituated at the bottom of the Place, whoſe men had been employed all night in melting down old pieces of ordnance, in one of which was a charge of powder and ball. When heated it exploded, and the ball went through the gates of the premiſſes, right over Mr. Holmes's garden-ground, Goſwell-ſtreet road, and entered a houſe in Brackley-ſtreet, near Bridgewater-gardens, a diſtance of about half a mile, without doing any material damage. The ſhock was ſo great from the exploſion, as to ſhatter the back-windows of two or three adjacent houſes; the ball was an 18-pounder.

Thurſday, Feb. 5.

At a Court of Common Council, Mr. Deputy Birch, in a pertinent ſpeech, called the attention of the Court to the circumſtances of the Union with Ireland; and moved, that an humble and dutiful Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty by this Court, expreſſive of their congratulations on the very important event of the Union of his Majeſty's kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. Which being referred to a Committee, and by them prepared, was unanimouſly agreed to, and ordered to be preſented by the whole Court.

Mr. Alderman Curtis lamented the nefarious practices lately adopted by millers, in adulterating meal, notwithſtanding the early and praiſe-worthy exertions of the Lord Mayor; and introduced a motion, for the City Solicitor to be ordered to proſecute them; which was agreed to.

Thurſday, Feb. 12.

This day the Lord Mayor, attended by ſeven Aldermen, the two Sheriffs, the Recorder, and a ſelect number of the Common Council, proceeded from Guildhall, at one o'clock, to St. James's; and preſented the following Addreſs.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"Moſt Gracious Sire,

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, approach the Throne with the livelieſt ſentiments of congratulation on the very important event of the Legiſlative Union of your Majeſty's kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. Unſhaken as we are in our firm allegiance to the beſt of Kings, we contemplate with peculiar ſatisfaction every circumſtance which, in its deſign or operation, can tend to the ſecurity and honour of your Majeſty's Crown, and, thereby, to the declared firſt object of your Majeſty's heart, the welfare and proſperity of your people. The accompliſhment of this great meaſure, founded in wiſdom, and demonſtrative of that paternal regard which your Majeſty has ever evinced for every claſs of your ſubjects, the Union of the two kingdoms, particularly affords, at this momentous criſis of public affairs, the gratifying proſpect of conſolidating the joint intereſts, energy, and reſources, of the Empire, and of confirming, by a mutual participation of the peculiar bleſſings of each, the proſperity and happineſs of both kingdoms. Long may your Majeſty wear the diadem, which, through unexampled difficulties, has maintained its dignity and preſerved its luſtre! and long may the ſubjects of your United Empire, with one heart and one voice, confeſs with gratitude the loyalty and veneration due to a Sovereign, whoſe honour muſt be the pride, and on whoſe ſecurity is engrafted their immediate welfare! and, may the moſt complete ſucceſs, under Providence, crown their determinations to ſubdue your Majeſty's enemies, wherever they may be found!"

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

"I thank

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address, and for your warm congratulation on the Union of the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; an event which, I truſt, cannot fail, under the bleſſings of Providence, to augment and perpetuate the welfare and happineſs of all my people. Your affectionate expreſſions of attachment to my perſon and government, and your ſteady determination to maintain, againſt every aggreſſion, the ſecurity and honour of my Crown, are highly acceptable to me, and ſecure to my faithful Citizens of London my conſtant favour and protection."

His Majeſty appeared highly gratified with the Addreſs, and was in perfectly good health and ſpirits.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

We are ſorry to ſay, that the King caught a ſevere cold by attending divine ſervice yeſterday at the Chapel Royal.

Monday, Feb. 16.

This morning, the ſeveral Loan Contractors waited on Mr. Pitt, by appointment, in Downing-ſtreet, to conclude their bargain. After ſome preliminary converſation, the buſineſs was proceeded in; and the biddings appearing to be equally low upon the two liſts of Meſſrs. Roberts, Curtis, Goldſmid, Solomons, and Co. and Sir Francis Baring, Meſſrs. Battye and Co. thoſe Gentlemen were declared to be the joint Contractors. The amount of the Loan is 28,000,000l. and theſe the terms:

125l. Conſols } for every 100l. ſubſcription
50l. Red. }

Wedneſday, Feb. 18.

The bill for repealing the Act of laſt ſeſſion, for regulating the manufacture of flour and bread, was read the third time, in the Houſe of Commons, and paſſed.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, the eſtimates of the public ſervice for the preſent year neceſſarily exceeded, in many departments, thoſe of the laſt. This augmentation was occaſioned by circumſtances well known to the Houſe, and on which he need not dwell at preſent. He ſhould therefore proceed to ſtate to the Houſe, as briefly as poſſible, the probable amount of the public expenditure for the enſuing year, and the ways and means he ſhould propoſe to meet it.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Navy — —	£. 15,800,000
Army — — —	15,902,000
Ordnance — —	1,938,000
Miſcellaneous ſervices —	757,000
Iriſh grants — —	340,000
Vote of credit — —	800,000
Joint ſupply of both kingdoms	35,587,000
To which add, for the deficiency of Income Tax, conſolidated fund, &c. &c. to be provided by Great Britain only —	6,610,000
Whole ſupply for the year	42,197,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

Sugar, malt, and tobacco	£. 2,750,000
Lottery — — —	300,000
Income duty, after deducting the intereſt on the loan —	4,260,000
Imports and exports —	1,250,000
Surplus conſolidated fund —	3,100,000
To be provided for by Ireland	4,343,000
Subſidy unifſued — —	500,000
Surplus of grants — —	60,000
Loan — —	25,500,000
Total	£. 42,068,000

NEW TAXES.

Tea, 10l. per cent. on all above 2s. 6d. per lb.	£. 300,000
Paper, double the preſent duty, with a few exceptions, and a ſmall diſcount for newſpapers	135,000
Printed goods, additional duty of 2½d on all paying 3½d —	140,000
Sugars, 1s. 10d. per cwt. the convoy duty made proportional, and the temporary one to ceaſe — —	123,000
Timber, 1-3d of the preſent duties	100,000
Pepper, 3d. per lb. for home conſumption — —	8,000
Ditto exported, 6d. per lb. —	92,000
Lead, 20s. per ton exported —	12,000
Train Oil, 20s. per ton —	12,000
Raiſins, 1s. 6d. per cwt. —	12,000
Poſt-office — —	150,000
Stamps — —	340,000
Horſes for pleaſure, where only 1, 10s. }	£. 63,000
On all above one, 20s.	73,000–136,000
Ditto for huſbandry, 4s. —	170,000
	£. 1,730,000

Mr. Pitt regretted he was neceſſitated to lay any additional burthen on the country; but confeſſed, the hopes he entertained on the Income Tax had failed him; he thought it would have produced 10 millions, but found it produced but ſix millions; yet, ſuch as it was, he had not altered his ideas in its deſignation as a war tax, and as a tax forming a ſinking fund for diſcharging the national debt. This tax he did not with to mortgage further, which led him to raiſe the taxes of this year within the term, leaving the Income Tax to operate a reduction in the public debt, which he had propoſed ſhould not be augmented beyond the amount of 1798.—He then detailed the effects of his financial meaſures, and gave the country the proſpect of diſcharging the incumbrances on the Income Tax in ſix years from the preſent period, at which time the tax would ceaſe.

Mr. Pitt then moved the different reſolutions; which were agreed to.

Friday Night, Feb. 27.

Our moſt gracious Sovereign's fever ſtill continues; but, we rejoice to add, with every favourable ſymptom.

SHE-

SHERIFFS *appointed by his* Majesty *in Council for the Year* 1801.

Bedfordſh. Stephen Raymond, of Potton, eſq.
Berks. Oneſiphorus Elliott Elliot, of Binfield, eſq.
Bucks. Edward Bury, of Iver, eſq.
Camb. and *Hunt'ſh.* Poſtponed.
Cheſhire. William Rigby, of Oldfield, eſq.
Cumberland. Poſtponed.
Derbyſh. Rich. Arkwright, of Cromford, eſq.
Devonſh. Pet. Bluet, of Halcombe Rogus, eſq.
Dorſetſh. Thomas-Roſe Drewe, of Wootton Fitzpaine, eſq.
Eſſex. Poſtponed.
Glouceſterſhire. John Browne, of Salperton, eſq.
Herefordſhire. John Skip, of Ledbury, eſq.
Hertfordſhire. Thomas Fitzherbert, of Shenley, eſq.
Kent. Edward Auſten, of Godmerſham, eſq.
Leiceſterſhire. Thomas-March Phillips, of Garendon, eſq.
Lincolnſh. Charles Mainwaring, of Gultho, eſq.
Monmouthſhire. Poſtponed.
Norfolk. Robert Marſham, of Stratton-Strawleſs, eſq.
Northamptonſh. Joſeph Sibley, of Northampton, eſq.
Northumberland. Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck, of Belſay-caſtle, bart.
Nottinghamſhire. William Elliott Elliott, of Nottingham, eſq.
Oxfordſh. George Clarke, of Cheſterton, eſq.
Rutlandſhire. William Kemp, of Belton, eſq.
Shropſhire. Thomas Clark, of Poplow, eſq.
Somerſetſh. John Band, of Wookey, eſq.
Staffordſh. Tho. Bainbrige, of Woodſeat, eſq.
Southampton. William Garrett, of Leighhouſe, eſq. Havant.
Suffolk. Charles Streynſham Collinſon, of Sproughton, eſq.
Surrey. Bryan Barrett, of Stockwell, eſq.
Suſſex. William Borrer, of Hurſt-Perpoint, eſq.
Warwickſhire. Poſtponed.
Wilts. Thomas Buſh, of Bradford eſq.
Worceſterſhire. Thomas Philips, of Broadway, eſq.
Yorkſhire. Richard Thompſon, of Wetherley Grange, eſq.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Matthew Gwyn, of Abercrave, eſq.
Caermarthen. Sir John Stepney, of Llanelly, bart.
Cardigan. Robert Lloyd, of Abermaide, eſq.
Glamorgan. Llewellin Traherne, of St. Hilary's, eſq.
Pembroke. Morgan Jones, of Kilwendog, eſq.
Radnor. Thomas Hodges Fowler, of Abbey Camhire, eſq.

NORTH WALES.

Angleſea. John Price, of Wern, eſq.
Caernarvon. William Harvey, of Bodvel, eſq.
Denbigh. Edward Lloyd Lloyd, of Penylan, eſq.
Flint. David Pennant, of Downing, eſq.
Merioneth. Jonathan Paſſingham, of Hendwr, eſq.
Montgomery. Joſ. Lyon, of Vayor Park, eſq.

SHERIFF *appointed by his Royal Highneſs the* Prince of Wales, *in Council, for the Year* 1801.

County of Cornwall. Edward Collins, of Truthan, eſq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1801.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	Ld. Kenyon J. Chambre	L. C. Juſtice J. Groſe	L. C. Baron B. Graham	B. Hotham. J. Heath	B. Thomſon J. Le Blanc	J. Rooke J. Lawrence
Sat. Feb. 28		Ayleſbury				Reading
Mon. Mar. 2			Northampt.		Winchester	
Tueſday 3						Oxford
Thurſday 5		Bedford		Hertford		
Friday 6			Oakham			Worc. & Cit.
Saturday 7	York & City	Huntingdon	Linc. & City		Sarum	
Monday 9				Chelmsford		
Wedneſ. 11		Cambridge				Stafford
Thurſday 12			Nott. & Town		Dorcheſter	
Saturday 14		Thetford	Derby			Shrewſbury
Monday 16				Maidſtone	Exeter & city	
Wedneſ. 18			Leic. & Bos.			
Thurſda. 19		Bury St. Ed.				Hereford
Saturday 21					Launceſton	
Monday 23			Coventry & [Warwick	Horſham		Monmouth
Tueſday 24	Lancaſter					
Wedneſ. 25				Kingſton		Glou. & City
Saturday 28					Taunton	

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Jan. 1.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint, Lieutenant generals Benjamin Gordon, George Auſtin, James Adeane, Edward Smith, Thomas Bland, Felix Buckley, Henry Watſon Powell, Thomas Stirling, George Garth, and Richard Grenville, to be Generals in the Army.

Major-generals: Horatio Spry, W. Souter Johnſtone, Harry Innes, Robert Donkin, James Balfour, James Francis Perkins, Norman M'Leod, Alexander Campbell, Francis D'Oyly, Sir James Duffe, knt. Henry Lord Mulgrave, Grice Blakeney, Paulus Æmilius Irving, George Harris, Richard Vyſe, William Lord Cathcart, Banaſtre Tarleton, Sir Hew Dalrymple, knt. Gordon Forbes, Andrew Gordon, John Floyd, Oliver De Lancey, John Graves Simcoe, and Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. to be Lieutenant-generals in the Army.

Colonels: John Stuart, of the royal artillery; Honourable Robert Taylor, of the 5th dragoon-guards; Gerrit Fiſher, of the 9th foot; George Milner, of the 3d foot guards; John Henry Fraſer, of the 11th foot; W. D. M'Lean Clephane, of the 3d foot-guards; Charles Barnet, of ditto; George Marquis of Huntley, of the 92d foot; George Benſon; Honourable Edward Finch, of the Coldſtream guards; Iſaac Gaſcoyne, of the 34th foot; George Frederick Lord Southampton, of ditto; and Stephen Poyntz, of the firſt regiment of life-guards; to be Major generals in the Army.

Lieutenant-colonels: James O'Moore, of the late Irish brigade; Thomas M'Dermot, of ditto; Eugene M'Carthy, of ditto; Edward Stack, of ditto; Hugh Lyle Carmichael, of the 2d Weſt India regiment; Honourable John Brodrick; Henry Warde, of the firſt foot-guards; James Durham, of the Fifeſhire ſencible-infantry; Honourable David Leſlie, of the Tay ditto; James Leith, of the Princeſs of Wales's ditto; John Manners Kerr, of the 62d foot; Thomas Scott, of the Scotch brigade; Quin John Freeman, of the 16th foot; William Robertſon, of the late Perthſencibles; Arthur Wolfe, of the 70th foot; Matthew Baillie, of the late 134th foot; Tomkins Hilgrove Turner, of the 3d foot-guards; John Randall M'Kenzie, of the 78th foot; Chriſtopher Tilſon, of the 44th ditto; William Stanſon, of the North Lowland ſencibles; Hon. W. Mordaunt Maitland, of the Devon and Cornwall ſencibles; William Munro, of the Caithneſs Legion; James Campbell, of the Cheſhire ſencibles; Thomas Picton, of the 56th foot, John Gordon Cumming, of the Loyal Inverneſs ſencibles; John Crew, of the Lochaber ſencibles; Hon. George Lowrey Cole, of Villatte's regiment; Marcus Beresford, of the late 135th foot; Genville Bromhead, of the late 126th foot; Charles M'Donel, on Half-pay of a late regiment of foot; George Earl of Granard, of the late 108th foot; Mungo Noble, of the 67th foot; Stafford Lightbourne, of the 53d ditto; John-Henry Loft, on half-pay of the Independents; Sir William Erſkine, bart. of the late 133d foot; Nathaniel W. Maſſey, of the 27th foot; Francis Moore, of the late 128th ditto; Hon. Robert King, of the late 127th ditto; William-Henry Clinton, of the 1ſt foot-guards; George Dalrymple, of the 19th foot; and John Taubman, of the late 110th foot; to be Colonels in the Army.

Majors: Peter Beaver, of the 27th foot; William Savary, of the 14th light-dragoons; Hampſon-P. Thomas, of the 63th foot; Thomas M'Mahon, of the 27th ditto; John Picton, of the 12th ditto; Hon. Edward Wingfield, of the 40th foot; John Ford, of the 80th ditto; Archibald Bothwell, of the 2d dragoons; Arthur Annelly, of the late 31ſt light-dragoons; Hon. Lord Hely Hutchinſon, of the late 112th foot; Benjamin Rowe, of the 50th foot; Kenneth M'Rae, of the 76th ditto; Edward Boland, of the 40th ditto; Henry Hawley, of the 45th ditto; Edward Scott, of the 13th ditto; James Logan, of the 51ſt ditto; William M'Caſkill, of the late 92d ditto; Donald Robertſon, of the 21ſt ditto; Thomas Proby, of the 18th ditto; John Gordon, of the 38th ditto; George Wilſon, of the 39th ditto; George Maddiſon, of the 63th ditto; John Crowgey, of the 58th ditto; John Wauchope, of the 19th ditto; Frederick William Buller, of the 88th ditto; Humphrey Davie, of the 5th ditto; John-R. Broadhead, of the late 121ſt ditto; Thomas Bradford, of the Nottingham ſencibles; Thomas G. Elrington, of the late 119th foot; George H. Maſon, of the late 102d ditto; John-Granby Clay, of the 54th ditto; Alexander Colſton, of the late 102d ditto; John Grey, of the 41ſt ditto; William Lockhart, of the 30th ditto; Archibald Butter, of the 18th light-dragoons; Hon. John Creighton, of the late 124th foot; Dunbar-J. Hunter, of the 19th foot; John Campbell, of the late 2d Battalion of the late 82d foot; Sydney Scroggs, of the 4th foot; Alexander-Colby Jackſon, of the 40th ditto; Gage John Hall, of the 9th ditto; Robert Roſs, of the 20th ditto; and George Wynyard, of the 27th light-dragoons; to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army.

Admiralty office, Jan. 1.

This day, in purſuance of the King's pleaſure, the following Flag Officers of his Majeſty's Fleet were promoted, viz.

Richard Braithwaite, eſq. Philip Croſby, eſq. Samuel Cornish, eſq. John Briſbane, eſq. Charles Wolfeley, eſq. Samuel Granſton Goodall, eſq. his Royal Highneſs William-Henry Duke of Clarence, Admirals of the Blue—to be Admirals of the White.

Robert

Robert Linzee, esq Sir James Wallace, knt. William Peere Williams, esq. Sir Thomas Pasley, bart. Sir Thomas Rich, bart. James Cumming, esq. Sir John Colpoys, K. B. Skeffington Lutwidge, esq. Archibald Dickson, esq George Montagu, esq. Thomas Dumaresq, esq Right Hon. George Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-admirals of the Red—to be Admirals of the Blue.

Thomas Mackenzie, esq. Thomas Pringle, esq. Sir Roger Curtis, bart. Sir Henry Harvey, K. B. Robert Man, esq. Sir William Parker, bart. Charles Holmes Calmady, esq. John Bourmaster, esq. Sir George Young, knt. John Henry, esq. Richard Rodney Bligh, esq. Vice-Admirals of the White—to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Robert Biggs, esq. Francis Parry, esq. Isaac Prescott, esq. John Bazeley, esq. Christopher Mason, esq. Thomas Spry, esq. Sir John Orde, bart. William Young, esq. James Gambier, esq. Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B. Vice-admirals of the Blue—to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

Christopher Parker, esq. Philip Patton, esq. Charles Morice Pole, esq. John Brown, esq. John Leigh Douglas, esq. William Swiney, esq. Charles Edmund Nugent, esq. Charles Powell Hamilton, esq. Edmund Dod, esq. Right Hon. Horatio Lord Nelson, K B. Rear-admirals of the Red—to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

James Brine, esq. John Pakenham, esq Sir Erasmus Gower, knt. John Holloway, esq. John Blanket, esq. George Wilson, esq. Sir Charles Henry Knowles, bart. Hon. Thomas Pakenham, Robert Deane, esq. Cuthbert Collingwood, esq. James Hawkins Whitshed, esq. Arthur Kempe, esq. Smith Child, esq. Right Hon. Lord Charles Fitzgerald, Thomas Taylor, esq. John Thomas Duckworth, esq. Rear-admirals of the White.—to be Rear-admirals of the Red.

John Knowles, esq. John Willett Payne, esq. Sir Robert Calder, bart. James Richard Dacres, esq. Hon. George Berkeley, Thomas Weft, esq. James Douglas, esq. Peter Aplin, esq. Henry Savage, esq. Bartholomew Samuel Rowley, esq. Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. George Bowen, esq. Robert Montague, esq. John Fergusson, esq. Edward Edwards, esq. Sir John Borlase Warren, bart. and K. B Rear-admirals of the Blue—to be Rear-admirals of the White.

The under-mentioned Captains were also appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz.

Edward Tyrrel Smith, esq. Thomas Graves (1st). esq. Thomas Macnamara Russel, esq. Sylverius Moriarty, esq. Sir Henry Trollope, knt—to be Rear-admirals of the White.

Henry Edwin Stanhope, esq. Robert M'Douall, esq. Billy Douglas, esq. John Wickey, esq. John Inglis, esq John Fish, esq. Jableel Breton, (1st). esq. John Knight, esq. Edward Thornborough, esq. James Kempthorne, esq. Sampson Edwards, esq. George Campbell, esq. Thomas Hicks, esq. Henry Cromwell, esq. Arthur Philip, esq. Sir William George Fairfax, knt Thomas Totty, esq. Sir James Saumarez, knt—to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Edward Pellew, bart. William Domett, esq. and Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. to be Colonels of his Majesty's Marine Forces, in the room of Edward Thornborough, esq. Sir William-George Fairfax, knt and Sir James Saumarez, knt appointed Flag-officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY-LANE.

2. Pizarro—The Veteran Tar.
3. The Stranger—Ditto.
4. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
5. The Inconstant—Ditto.
6. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
7. King Lear—Ditto.
9. Pizarro—Cross Purposes.
10. The Stranger—Harlequin Amulet.
11. The Belles' Stratagem—My Grandmother.
12. Cymbeline—The Veteran Tar. [ther.
14. Ditto—Ditto. 16. Pizarro—Ditto.
17. Cymbeline—Ditto.
19. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Macbeth—The Veteran Tar.
23. Pizarro—Ditto. [ed—Ditto.
24. *Deaf and Dumb; or, The Orphan Protect-*
26. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow.
28. Ditto—The Prize.

Feb COVENT-GARDEN.

2. K. Richard the IIId—Harlequin's Tour.
3. The School for Prejudice—Il Bondocani.
4. Macbeth—Harlequin's Tour. [gama.
5. The School for Prejudice—Ditto. [Vir-
6. Every Man in his Humour—Paul and
7. The Heir-at-Law—Il Bondocani.
9. K. Richard the IIId—Harlequin's Tour.
10. Othello—Paul and Virginia.
11. *The Poor Gentleman*—The Padlock.
12. Ditto—Il Bondocani.
14. Ditto—Paul and Virginia. [Tour.
16. King Richard the Third—Harlequin's
17. The Poor Gentleman—Il Bondocani.
19. Ditto—Paul and Virginia. [roso.
20. The Requiem—L'Allegro ed Il Pensie-
21. Every Man in his Humour—Il Bondocani
23. K. Richard the IIId—Harlequin's Tour.
24. The Poor Gentleman—Paul and Virginia.
25. Messiah. [nia.
26. The Poor Gentleman—Paul and Virgi-
27. The Creation. [nia.
28. Every Man in his Humour—*Peruse; or, The Desolate Island.*

Feb. HAY-MARKET.

20. First Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
25. Messiah. [sick.
27. Second Grand Selection of Sacred Mu-

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 22 IN Portland-place, the Counteſs of Stahremberg, a ſon.

25. At Stanford-hall, co. Leiceſter, the wife of Henry Otway, eſq. a daughter.

27. At Mr. Auriol's, near Glouceſter, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hay Drummond, brother of the late Earl of Kinnoul, a dau.

28. The wife of Dr. Pemberton, of George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, a ſon.

The wife of J. A. Wickham, eſq. a dau.

29. Lady Anne Hope, a ſon.

Lately, at Paris, the wife of Gen. Murat, ſiſter to the Firſt Conſul, a ſon, named, by him and Madame Beauharnois, Achilles.

At Drumland, co. Clare, Ireland, the lady of Sir Edw. O'Brien, bart. a ſon and heir.

At Rode Lawton, in Cheſhire, the wife of Tho Delves Broughton, eſq. a ſon and heir.

The wife of Hugh Cuolahan, eſq. of Aſhgrove, a ſon and heir.

The wife of Mr. Joſeph Loxdale Warren, attorney, of Market Drayton, Salop, two daughters.

At York, the wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Whatton, of Siggleſthorne, a ſon.

At Wotton Court-houſe, co. Glouceſter, the lady of Sir John Douglas, a daughter.

Feb. 3. At Glaſgow, Mrs. Cochran, of Kirkfield, a daughter.

In Cavendiſh-ſquare, the lady of Sir W. Langham, a daughter.

4. At Glaſgow, the wife of Dr. Jeffray, a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. J. H. Standen, of Murſton-houſe, Sittingbourn, Kent, a ſon.

In Bloomſbury-place, the wife of John Woodcock, eſq. a ſon.

7. At Stratford green, Eſſex, the wife of John Minet Henniker, eſq. a ſon.

9. At Horton, co. Northampton, the lady of the Hon. George Gunning, M. P. a ſon.

10. The wife of John Sidney, eſq. of Peſthurſt, Kent, a daughter.

11. The wife of James-John Collett, eſq. of Bloomſbury, a daughter.

In Chandos-ſtreet, the wife of G. R. Lyres, eſq. a ſon.

In Bedford-ſquare, the wife of Peter Pole, eſq. a ſon.

12. At Delvine-houſe, in Scotland, Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, a daughter.

In Argyle-ſtreet, the wife of Jas. Morris, eſq. of Eaſt-hill, Wandſworth, a daughter.

In Queen Anne ſtreet Weſt, the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, wife of William-Stephen P. eſq. M. P. a ſon.

13. The wife of William Earle Bulmer, eſq. of Heydon-houſe, Norfolk, a ſon.

14. Mrs. Wathen Phipps, of Cork-ſtreet, a ſon.

16. The wife of Capt. Charles Rowley, of the royal navy, a ſon.

17. Mrs. Grant, of Congalton, a daugh.

19. At Shepherd's Buſh, the wife of William Paxton, eſq. of Middleton-hall, a ſon.

21. The wife of William Abraham, eſq. of Bathwick, a daughter.

At Hull, the wife of Charles E. Broadley, eſq. a ſon.

22. At Bath, the wife of James Beck, eſq. a ſon.

At her mother's houſe at Iſlington, the wife of John-George Skurray, eſq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

1800. *Dec.* 2. AT St. Helena, Capt. William Scott, of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Henrietta Robſon, ſecond daughter of Col. Francis R. lieutenant-governor of that iſland.

1801. *Jan.* 13. John Folliot Powell, eſq. of Farley, co. Stafford, to Miſs Frances Armett, dau. of the late Charles A. eſq. of the Lowe, near Congleton, in Cheſhire.

21. Rev. Richard Loley, rector of Huntley, co. Glouceſter, to Miſs Morſe, daughter of the late Rev. J. M.

22. By ſpecial licence, at Ardſry, the ſeat of Lord Wallſcourt, Arthur French St. George, eſq. of Tyrone, co. Galway, to the Hon. Miſs Henrietta St. Lawrence, eldeſt daught of Ld. Viſc. St. L. and one of the coheireſſes of the late Counteſs of Kerry.

At Huyton, Birmingham, Mr. Monks, ſurgeon, of Congleton, to Miſs Yarnault.

Mr. Charles, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Jarvis, of Ulverſtone.

Rev. Thomas Carlyon, fellow of Pembroke coll. Camb. to Miſs Stackhouſe, dau. of Wm. S. eſq. of Trehane, in Cornwall.

26. Mr. B. Leſage, to Miſs Anne-Ruth Maſon, of Liverpool.

At Yarmouth, Capt. Thomas Jones, to Miſs Catharine Williams.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Powell, of Bitteſwell, to Miſs Arnold.

27. Mr. George Bell, of Crutched-friers, wine-merchant, to Miſs Coward, of Brixton cauſeway, Surrey.

Charles Allen Phillips, eſq. of St Bride's hill, co Pembroke, to Miſs Cecilia Phillips, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Edward P. of Lampiter, in the ſame county.

At Coventry, Lewis Bowen, eſq. of the 12th light dragoons, to Miſs Meleſina Clay, of Kenilworth, co. Warwick.

At Exeter, Mr. M. C Toulmin, a reſpectable farmer near Taunton, ſon of Dr. T. to Miſs Cranch, of Exeter.

At Peakirk, co. Northampton, Edward Watſon, eſq to Miſs Facon, daughter of Mr. F. of Borough-fen, co. Lincoln.

28. Lieut Marſden, of the 17th dragoon-guards, to Miſs H. Long, daugh. of W. L. eſq of Upton-upon Severn, co. Worceſter.

Rev. J. Clutton, M. A. prebendary of Hereford, to Miſs Mary Wetherell, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. dean of Hereford, and maſter of Univerſity college, Oxford.

30. Mr. William Marſh, of Weſton-place, St. Pancras, to Miſs Jenks, of Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

At Chelſea, Matthew Yatman, eſq. of Lindſey-row, to Miſs Lunn.

Feb.

Feb. 2. At Liverpool, Mr. Roger Fiſher, ſhip-builder, to Mrs. Hazlewood.

3. At Cheſter, Samuel Hill, eſq. ſon of the Rev. Robert H. and nephew of Sir Rd. H. bart. to Miſs Anne-Frances Wright, eldeſt da. of Sam. W. eſq. of Stanley-place, Cheſter.

4. At her Ladyſhip's houſe in Glouceſter-ſtr. the Hon. Cha. Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont, to Lady Anne Lambton.

5. Capt. Hill, of the Royal Horſe-guards Blue, ſon of John H. eſq. of Prees, co. Salop, and nephew of Sir Rd. H. bart. to Miſs Lumley, only dau. of the late Henry L. eſq.

7. Mr. W. Ruſpini, of Pall Mall, to Miſs Lucy Jennings, daughter of Roſs J. eſq. of Gharetty, in Bengal.

8. Mr. Incledon, of Covent-garden theatre, to Miſs Howell, dau. of Mr. H. of Bath.

9. At Mary-la-Bonne church, by the Biſhop of Chicheſter, the Rev. Wm. Beville, M. A. chaplain to the Duke of Manchester, to Mrs. Rochford, relict of the late Wm. R. eſq. of Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, and daugh. of Henry Sterling, eſq. of Dynes hall, Eſſex.

10. At Layton, Eſſex, Thomas Green, eſq. of Upper Thames-ſtr. to Miſs Brickwood, dau. of Lawrence B eſq. of Lime-ſtr.

11. At Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, of Amport, Hants, to Miſs Sophia Routh, ſiſter of the Preſident of Magdalen college.

12. Mr. Gaimes, of St. Paul's churchyard, to Miſs Eliz. Wenman, of Wallbrook.

13. John Torre, eſq. of Hatton-ſtreet, to Miſs Amelia Mainwaring Spencer, only dau. of the late Wm. S. eſq. of Lynn, Norfolk.

14. Rob. Beville, eſq. of the Inner Temple, barriſter, to Miſs Santer, of Chancery-la.

15. Mr. W. Scawin, druggiſt, to Miſs Bland, both of York.

16. At Whatley, co. Somerſet, Sir John Coxe Hippiſley, bart. of Warneld-grove, to Mrs. Hippiſley Coxe, of Stone Eaſton houſe, relict of H. Hippiſley C. eſq. M. P. for Somerſetſhire, and only daughter of Thomas Horner, eſq. of Mills-park.

17. V. A. Beckett, eſq. of Broad ſtreet, to Miſs Sarah Abbott, of New Bond-ſtreet.

18. At Rocheſter, Michael Symes, eſq. author of the "Account of an Embaſſy to the Kingdom of Ava," to Miſs Pilcher, daughter of the late Edward P. eſq.

21. At Hendon, Middleſex, Mr. T. Haigh, to Miſs Dall, of Bond ſtreet.

24. Mr. Tho. Field, of Lower Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Fiſher, of Blandford, Dorſet.

26 Mr. T. Burnell, ſurveyor, Fleet-ſtr. to Miſs Clay, dau. of Hen. C. eſq of Birmingham.

Vol. LXX. p. 1052. Of Mr. Earle, whoſe epitaph is here given, ſee an account in vol. LXVI. p. 353. He was buried at Newton Toney.

P. 1120. The late Earl of Farnham was *next brother* to Earl Robert, and, in *his* lifetime, was the perſon who formerly ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the oppoſition in the Irish Houſe of Commons, as the Hon. Barry Barry.

P. 1219. Lord Rokeby added the name of *Morris* upon coming, on his mother's death, 1745, to the Horton eſtate, by the will of his great grandfather, Thomas Morris, who died 1717.

P. 1220, a. l. 16, for "beauty, pleaſure, and *ſucceſs*," read "beauty, pleaſure, and *profit*."

P. 1294. To Clopton Phrys, eſq. of Llandrinio-hall, co. Montgomery, the public are indebted for the completion of Llandrinio bridge. His active mind, ever directed to the moſt patriotic purſuits, ſoared far above any eulogium his weeping friends can offer. To all the poor in fortune or in ſpirit his hand or counſels were uniformly open. "Homo ſum; nihil humani à me alienum puto," was his favourite motto; and to no mortal being was it more truly applicable. The benefits he diffuſed around him will be moſt aptly expreſſed in the following parody on his favourite author:

"Who bade yon ſtately arches ſweep
M jeſtic o'er Sabrina's deep?
Who taught yon road, that winding ſtray'd,
A line direct acroſs the mead?
A Clopton, ſhout the vallies round,
And Buyddin echoes to the ſound.
No longer ſhall the Muſe engroſs
All praiſes for her Man of Roſs.
Each peaſant of Llandrinio's vale
With heartfelt grief now tells the tale,
And, telling, ſheds the grateful tear,
Another Man of Roſs liv'd here."

P. 1295. The unfortunate man who came to that untimely end at Harpeden, near Wheathamſted, was named *Decimus*, grandſon to —— Reynolds, ſon of Bp. R. of Lincoln, and the late Mr. Wheildon's predeceſſor, and ſon to his ſon, who acted as his curate. At the time of his committing the raſh action he had with him his own ſon, Octavian, born in Ireland, and juſt come over with him, a perfect ſtranger to all around him.

P. 1299. Mr. John Jefferey, attorney, and town-clerk of Bath, was aged 75, and formerly one of the people called Quakers. His large fortune he has left to his amiable grand-daughter, about 16 years of age.

Ibid. The Rev. Newcome Cappe was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. afterwards Dr. Aikin, of Kibworth, co. Leiceſter, in 1749, removed to the academy at Northampton, under the care of Dr. Doddridge, who, two years after, was obliged to go to Lisbon for his health. Mr. C. declined the recommendation of being aſſiſtant to Dr. Chandler in the Old Jewry, and finiſhed his ſtudies, in three years from 1752, under Dr. Leechman, at Glaſgow. He returned to his mother at Leeds, 1755, and, on the death of Mr. Rook, one of the miniſters of the Diſſenting congregation in St. Saviour's gate, York, was, by the intereſt of his friend Mr. Thomas Lee, elected

brother

brother of the attorney-general of that name, chosen to succeed him as co-pastor with Mr. John Hotham; on whose death, shortly after, he was elected sole pastor, and ordained in May, 1756. His thoughts and style of composition were original, and the beauties of his ideas and his language derived peculiar force from his voice and manner of delivery. In 1759 he married Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Turner, merchant, of Hull, whom he left in 1773, and by whom he had eight children, five now living, the care of whom devolved to his sister, and Mr. C. engaged in the care of a few young persons. He took to his second wife, 1788, Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Harrison, vicar of Catterick before Mr. Lindsay. His eldest son, Joseph, a physician at York, died in the midst of the fairest prospects; and he himself was disabled from his public labours, by a paralytic stroke, 1791.

Vol. LXXI. p. 82, a. Mr. Pike died a short time after his marriage to Miss Maton.

P. 84. William-Baily Cant, esq. was only son and heir of the Rev. W. Cant, lord of the manor of Hartthorn, co. Derby, by inheritance, and rector of Langley, near Derby, in right of his wife Miss Marsh, sister of John Marsh, esq. of the Lloyd, near Wolverhampton, a well-known justice of the peace for the county of Stafford. Mr. C. was of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, of which his father and grandfather (who, it is believed, obtained the Hartthorn estate by marriage with an heiress Anne Cantrell) were members, his uncle the Rev. J. Cant being likewise senior fellow thereof, whence he retired on a college living, which he was permitted to exchange for one in Leicestershire, as more convenient to an estate which he afterwards enjoyed at Watnaby, near the Vale of Belvoir, where he died in the prime and enjoyment of life, after a few days confinement with a cold, about 1784, as did his elder brother, much in the same way, a few years after, at Langley, whose widow not long surviving, their son the late deceased W. B. C. esq. succeeded, whilst a minor, to all the above property, of which, on his coming to age, in the summer of 1792, he took full possession. He was doubtless intended for that sacred profession in which his family had enjoyed much emolument, and was with that intent admitted a pensioner of Queen's College, where, says a correspondent, "being of a convivial turn, he grew extremely corpulent from an indulgence of the pleasures of the table;" but that propensity to grow fat was a much earlier constitutional disease, and the principal cause of his premature and sudden death. His mental abilities being naturally diminished by the incumbrance of dull and slothful matter, made him conscious of incapacity either to take any university degree, or offer himself a candidate for holy orders, which he very prudently declined, and therefore sold his maternal inheritance to the present rector of Langley, the Rev. Edw. Wilmot, second son of the late Sir R. W. bart. of Chaddesdon, near Derby, for 6000l.

Notwithstanding the above unfortunate truths, Mr. C. was a young man of a natural good disposition, and not deserving the exact character given of him in the Leicester and other papers. But perhaps a want of brighter intellects to investigate, or fortitude to withstand, the weak arguments he might daily hear, or superficially peruse, made him too easily the dupe and admirer of a Party; which occasioned that singular and unjust bequest lately so imperfectly published in the daily prints. Mr. C. left to the Hon. T. Erskine his estates and manor at Hartthorn and Wartnaby, of the value of 25,000l. subject to legacies of 5000l. to each of his three cousins, Miss Partridge, Mrs. Andrew, and Mr. Murcott, who married a Partridge. In a paper found with his will Mr. C. (who was unknown to Mr. E.) has stated, that the cause of this bequest was the strenuous defence which Mr. E. made at the state trials in 1794, for Hardy, Tooke, &c. Our before-mentioned correspondent adds, "that Mr. C. was so warm an advocate for the principles which revolutionized America, that he gave to a favourite horse of remarkable strength the name of *General George*. Yet notwithstanding this humourous and apparently spirited appellation, Mr. C. seemed to have been no little afraid of his revolutionizing friends in this country, when he so lately secured a pipe of his favourite old beverage within the walls of his cellar at Wartnaby, that it would puzzle the most shrewd and dextrous plunderer to find it out. When the above agreeable news was first communicated to Mr. E. by the principal executor D. P. C. esq. he supposed it to be a mere contrivance of some of his ingenious friends at the bar to quiz their great opponent; but, on finding it a more serious matter, he returned a grateful answer full of much surprize, that his talents on the aforesaid or any similar occasion should have met with so unexpected a reward; adding, his great sorrow that he had not the satisfaction of being personally acquainted with the gentleman who had so high an opinion of him, concluding (*very sincerely no doubt,*) his *heartfelt condolence*, that his worthy friend and benefactor was timely and happily relieved from the impending troubles occasioned by the persecutors of the abovementioned *celebrated characters*. But, alas! how great must the mortification now be (after the various applications that have been made for *General George*, now sold for 100 guineas, and for that very desirable hunting seat at Wartnaby, which his deceased friend had last year

year rendered very complete, and which Mr. E. we underſtand, had deſigned for his ſon's immediate reſidence), to find that all the ingenuity of himſelf and uncertain profeſſion cannot eſtabliſh the will in his favour; Mr. Cant having ſuffered a recovery upon his Hartſhorn eſtate ſubſequent to the execution of his will, made by the other executor, a well known opulent attorney at Derby; who, no doubt, ſhould he again rap at the door of the thus depoſed lord of the manor of Hartſhorn, &c. will meet with a very different reception than when he ſo lately partook of the luxuries of his table. It is but juſt, however to add, that we underſtand the Hon. Mr. E. (out of gratitude for the doubtleſs ſincere intention of his deceaſed friend) means to erect a monument to his memory in the parith church of Langley, where he was very handſomely interred in the family vault on Chriſtmas eve. The whole of this property now goes of courſe in its proper channel to the above heirs at law, who, but a ſhort time before Mr. C. became ſo infatuated with political frenzy, were near being deprived of all, on his ſudden determination to bequeath his eſtates to charitable purpoſes; from which he was prevented by the terror of the mortmain act.

Such then are the extraordinary viciſſitudes of fortune in this uncertain life, and ſuch the circumſtances which have ſerved to bring into notoriety, in company with thoſe *amiable and highly diſtinguiſhed patriots Hardy, Tooke, &c.* a young man, who might otherwiſe have ſilently ſunk into the grave unknown beyond the limits of the above retired parithes, where he would have enjoyed a much more peaceful and reſpectable amuſement, according to his original deſign, as a ſimple country 'ſquire and ſportſman. The immediate cauſe of his death is ſuppoſed to have been an apoplexy, occaſioned by a ſhort confinement with a ſlight fit of gout, from which he was apparently almoſt recovered, and pronounced ſo much better by his apothecary and very intimate political companion, and alſo felt himſelf in ſuch ſpirits all the day on which he died, that he invited a few friends to partake of a good dinner the next day, when he promiſed himſelf much pleaſure from their ſociety and a little muſic; but, about eight o'clock in the evening, after ordering the intended feaſt, he rung again for his houſekeeper, aſked her how he looked, and, upon her ſaying, "Very ill, Sir;" he ſaid, "No, ſure!" took a glaſs of wine, threw himſelf on the bed: [more;

And ſoon his feeble pulſe then beat no
His dazzled ſun of life thus early ſet,
No more to riſe, till, on the Empyreal ſhore,
The juſt Tribunal of the World is met.

P. 89. Mr. Arnold Carter was aged 55, and held the vicarage of St. Margaret, Rocheſter, with a minor-canonry.

Ibid. Sir George Leonard Staunton, bart. was ſon of a gentleman of ſmall fortune in the county of Galway, in Ireland; and ſent early to ſtudy phyſic at Montpelier, where he proceeded M. D. On his return to London, he tranſlated Dr. Störck's treatiſe on hemlock, and drew up for the Journal Etranger in France a compariſon between the literature of England and France. Reſiding at Stockbridge, he married one of the daughters of Benj. Collins, eſq. banker at Saliſbary; and, before he embarked for the Weſt Indies, wrote a farewell letter to Dr. Johnſon, inſerted in his life by Boſwell. He reſided there ſome years; and, his fortune increaſing by his practice, he purchaſed an eſtate in Grenada, where he obtained the friendſhip of Lord Macartney, their governor, acting as his ſecretary and as attorney general of the iſland, on the capture of which by the French they returned to England; and, on Lord M.'s appointment to the government of Madras, he accompanied him as his ſecretary; was ſent one of the commiſſioners to treat of peace with Tippoo Sultaun, and with a ſmall party of ſepoys to arreſt Gen. Stuart. On his return to England, the India Company ſettled on him a penſion of 500l. per annum; the King created him a baronet; and the univerſity of Oxford LL.D. In the embaſſy to China he was not only appointed ſecretary of the legation, but had the title of envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary, to be ready to ſupply the embaſſador's place.

P. 90. We are aſſured that Mr. Orme had not loſt his ſight; but that it was *remarkably good and ſtrong* almoſt till his death.

Ibid. The late celebrated Lavater had loſt the uſe of ſpeech, and even his underſtanding, for 24 hours before his deceaſe. The death of his ſiſter-in-law, to whoſe houſe he had cauſed himſelf to be carried in his laſt moments, ſeems to have accelerated his own. A few days before his end he dictated verſes, which were read in the preſence of his pariſhioners. He was an humble country-clergyman, of good education, a warm fancy, and a natural acuteneſs of diſcernment. His perſpicuity of intellect was aſſociated with weakneſs of ſenſibility and imagination, not a little akin to thoſe of J. J Rouſſeau. In this ſituation, and with theſe qualities, he was accidentally led to turn his attention, in a particular manner, to the expreſſion of human ſentiment and character in the varied conformation of the countenance, head, and other parts of the frame, in the complexion, in the habitual motions and attitudes, in the temperament of health, &c. He perceived, that in all theſe not only tranſient paſſion, but even the more permanent qualities of character, are often very diſtinctly expreſſed. He carried his obſervations, in his way, much farther than any other per-

ſon

fon had before advanced. Succefs inflamed his imagination; and he became an enthufiaft in the ftudy of phyfiognomy. The opinions relative to it, which he propagated, were a medley of acute obfervation, ingenious conjecture, and wild reverie. They were divulged by him in converfation, and in a multitude of fragments, which he and his difciples foon aflembled into volumes. Novelty, myftery, and the dreams of enthufiafm, have inexpreffible charms for the multitude: every one was eager to learn to read his neighbour's heart in his face. In Switzerland, in Germany, in France, even in Britain, all the world became paffionate admirers of the Phyfiognomical Science of Lavater. His books, published in the German language, were multiplied by many editions. In the enthufiafm with which they were ftudied and admired, they were thought as neceffary in every family as even the Bible itfelf. A fervant would, at one time, fcarcely be hired till the defcriptions and engravings of Lavater had been conſulted, in *careful* comparifon with the lines and features of the young man's or woman's countenance. The fame fyftem was eagerly tranflated into the French language: and, as the inſight into character and fecret intention which it promifed was infinitely grateful to female curiofity, all the pretenders to wit, tafte, and fafhion, among the lively women of France, foon became diſtractedly fond of it. It was talked of as a fcience fufceptible of mathematical certainty; and was applauded as capable of endowing man with the power of omnifcient intuition into the hearts and intentions of his fellows. Two well-executed tranflations naturalized the fame books of Lavater in the Engli fh language: this naturalization was requifite to fhew us the falfity of his pretenfions. The wanderings of imagination, the dreams referable to no fcientific principles, even the occafional effufions of fublimity and pathos which thofe books difplayed, might intereft the curious remarker on human genius and character; but ſerved, at the fame time, to evince to the found fenfe and ſtrewd difcernment of Engliſhmen, that Phyſiognomy was but an idle ſtudy, the amufement —it might be—of the wife; the deluſion of fools. The multitude run ever in extremes: and, notwithſtanding the labours of Dr. H. Hunter and Mr Holcroft, the Writings of Lavater have been ſince treated, in England, with a ſlighting diſregard that does injuſtice to their genuine merits. The phyſiognomical delirium of the weak excited, alſo, in Germany, the deriſion of the wity and the wife. The Phyſiognomical Travels, or Phyſiognomical Quixote, of the celebrated Muſæus the preceptor of Kotzebue, was written in ridicule of the dreams and purſuits of Lavater and his phyſiognomical diſciples: and, though to an Engliſhman its humour may not appear very happy, nor its wit admirably lively and pointed, yet its effect was, in Germany, powerful to the confuſion of Lavateriſm; and it raiſed its author, at once, to a ſplendid literary reputation. But, even after the firſt charm had been diſſolved, Lavater ſtill retained many diſciples. He continued to cultivate phyſiognomy, and was ſtill eagerly viſited by travellers paſſing near the place of his reſidence. By ſome of his adverſaries he was idly and unjuſtly accuſed as an inſidious Jeſuit, who, under pretenſions about phyſiognomy, purſued ſome vaſt and miſchievous deſigns. His Theological Opinions took a colour from his Phyſiognomical ones; and he became the abhorrence of the orthodox. His private life was ſimple, and even devoutly pious. His wife had become, as well as himſelf, a great Phyſiognomiſt. He was always an early riſer, and uſed never to take his breakfaſt till he had, in his own mind, earned it by the performance of ſome literary taſk. He was, at the dawn of the French Revolution, not at all adverſe to it. Even when it began to penetrate into Switzerland, he did not paſſionately declare againſt it; but, when he ſaw his native country become a prey to the exceſſes of Jacobiniſm, his indignation was earneſtly rouſed, and he wrote ſome eloquent pieces againſt the oppreſſions of the French. He favoured the momentary counter-revolution. He was cruelly attacked and wounded by the French ſoldiers when that counter-revolution was ſuppreſſed. His death was in conſequence of thoſe wounds. It may revive his fame, and excite a new curioſity for the peruſal of his works.

DEATHS.

1800. *March* 22. AT Paris, aged 79, M. de Guignes, the only perſon in Europe perfectly acquainted with the Chineſe language, and eminently ſkilled in Arabic. In 1753 he was appointed interpreter to the King for the Eaſtern languages. His various papers on the Religion and Philoſophy of the Egyptians and Chineſe Indians, will be found in the "Memoires of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Letters, 1775-6." Enquiries concerning certain events in the hiſtory of Bactria (Vol. XXV.) On the Semi-nean Philoſophy (XXVI.) Memoirs on the barbarous nations who invaded the Roman empire and ſettled in Germany, Gaul, and other Northern Provinces, the Huns, Alans, Igours, Sabirs, the Awars, or Abares (XXVIII.) On the Voyages of the Chineſe towards America, and on certain people ſettled at the Eaſt extremity of Aſia (XXVIII.) On the conformity of the Egyptian and Chineſe characters, and that the Chineſe are an Egyptian colony, (XXIX.) On the Chriſtians ſettled in China;

China in the 7th Century, (XXX.) On the intercourſe and commerce of the Romans with the Tartars and Chineſe, (XXXII.) Explanation of the inſcription on the tomb of Sardanapolis (XXXIII.) On the ſituation of ſome Scythian nations in Herodotus, and whether China was known in the time of that Hiſtorian, (XXXV.*) An hiſtorical and critical Memoir, in two parts, on the Eaſtern languages. A critical examination of the Chineſe Annals. Idea of their literature in general, and particularly that of their hiſtories. Within 200 years of the Chriſtian æra they had very few hiſtorical monuments, and leſs for the earlier periods, 1100 years before Chriſt; but ſince the revival of letters among them hiſtory is become immenſely extenſive, and ſuperior to that of all other nations. On the French trade in the Levant, before the Croiſades, and their influence on it, and the trade of Europeans in general. On the ſtudy of philoſophy among the Chineſe. On the religion and philoſophy of the Egyptians and Chineſe. Three memoirs on the Indian religion, and the fundamental books of that religion which have been tranſlated into Chineſe. But his great work is his "General Hiſtory of the Huns, Turks, Mogols, and other Weſtern Tartars, before and after Chriſt. Par. 1756." 3 vols 4to. taken from Chineſe and Oriental MsS. in the king's library, and full of very curious enquiries, tranſlated into German by Dahnert, profeſſor and librarian at Greifswald, where it was printed 1768, in 4 vols 12mo, The Jeſuit Pray availed himſelf greatly of M. Guignes's labours in his "Annales veteres Hunnorum, Avarorum et Hungarorum, ab Anno A. C. 210. A. D. 997. Vienna, 1761." fol. M. de G. publiſhed alſo a memoir proving that the Chineſe are an Egyptian Colony, Par. 1759. and an anſwer to doubts raiſed on it by M. Deſhauterayes the ſame year. The emperor Kienlong's Eloge of the city of Moukden, tranſlated by P. Amiot, Jeſuit at Pekin, and illuſtrated by M. G. with intereſting notes. Par. 1770.

Sept. . . . . Of a dropſical complaint, at the Rein Deer tavern, on Epping foreſt, (of which, and of the Langbourn Ward coffee-houſe, in Fenchurch-ſtreet, he was for many years landlord), Mr. John Shank, an old member of the Vintners Company, and collector of Leadenhall market.

Oct. . . . . In Germany, univerſally regretted, Col. Swanton, of the Guards, only ſon of the late Admiral. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in America, and on the Continent; in the former he received ſevere wounds, from which period he never enjoyed a good ſtate of health.

6. At Jamaica, aged 22, after a ſevere bilious fever, which continued five days, Mr. William M'Millan, ſon of Mr. Robert M'M. of Liverpool.

18. On board his Majeſty's ſhip the Dædalus, at ſea, after a lingering illneſs, Henry Sewell, eſq. his Majeſty's naval officer, and mayor of Madras; who conducted himſelf with ſtrict probity, integrity, and honour, in the ſeveral important relations in which he was placed. His remains were brought on ſhore on the 20th, and were interred, on the next morning, amidſt the unaffected ſorrow of the whole ſettlement; to whom his worth and manners were extenſively known and admired.

Nov. . . . At Jamaica, Mr. John Walker, eldeſt ſon of David W. eſq.

25. At Windſor caſtle, St. George's, Jamaica, aged 81, Samuel Buckmaſter, eſq.

27. At Gibraltar, Lieut.-col. Houſtoun, of the rifle corps.

Dec. 2. In Italy, of a violent fever, William Tolly, eſq.

9. At Sandwich, in Kent, after a lingering illneſs, advanced in years, Mrs. Cocking, wife of Mr. Francis C. grocer.

In Wardour-ſtreet, Soho, of a ſuppreſſion of urine, aged about 50, Mr. John Saunders, bricklayer.

18. At Spring Garden eſtate, St. Thomas's in the Eaſt, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 20, Mr. George Leſlie, eldeſt ſon of Capt. James L. late of the 15th regiment of foot.

22. At St. Alban's, Mr. Wm. Bagſter, formerly apothecary to St. Luke's hoſpital; upon quitting which ſituation, about the year 1774, he ſettled as an apothecary in Great Tower-ſtreet, London (at firſt, and for ſome years, in partnerſhip with Mr. John Bradney), and was for ſeveral years a repreſentative of that ward in common council. He was a native of St. Alban's, and, having been ſome time in ill health, bought a houſe there, intending to quit his buſineſs and retire; the latter he did, but the former he never had an opportunity of doing in the way he intended. He was interred in the abbey-church.

23. At Faverſham, in Kent, in her 84th year, Mrs. Anne Jacob, the laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Alderman J. of Canterbury, and ſiſter of the late Edward J. eſq. F.A.S. the Hiſtorian of that town.

1801. *Jan.* 11. At Venice, Cimaroſa, the celebrated compoſer. The perſecution he underwent at Naples, for his political opinions, ſhortened his days.

13. At Putney, Surrey, Mrs. Mary Packman, widow of the late Mr. Deputy John P. of Lawrence Pountney-lane.

14. At Glaſgow, George Buchanan, eſq. of Spittal, late of Jamaica.

At Aberdeen, in her 75th year, Mrs. Suſannah Walker, relict of the Rev. William Forbes, late miniſter of Fordoun.

At

* Theſe references are to the "Memoires de l'Academie des Inſcriptions," in 12mo.

At Burnley, co. Lancaſter, aged 24, Jonathan Peel, eſq. nephew to Sir Robert P. of Bury, and brother to Mr. and Miſs P. both of whom died lately.

Aged 98, Mr. Henry George, late a merchant, and many years in the common council for Biſhopſgate ward, London.

15. At Ellingen, in Germany, in his 49th year, Ralph Heathcote, eſq. his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Cologne, and to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel; eldeſt ſon of the late Ralph Heathcote, D.D. whoſe death is recorded in vol. LXV. p. 532; and of whom and his family ſome accurate memoirs may be found in the Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. p. 425.—Mr. H. married a German lady, by whom he has left Ralph, an infant ſon.

At Munich, in conſequence of wounds received at the battle of Hohenlinden, the General of Diviſion, Baſtoul.

17. In her 79th year, Mrs. Martin, widow of Mr. Alderman M. of Worceſter.

At Somerton, in his 102d year, Joſeph Brain. He was a very hearty old man, had not loſt a tooth, could read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles, and walk from one end of the town to the other, with the help of two ſticks. He has left children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

18. After a ſhort illneſs, in his 61ſt year, Edward Hodges, gent. lieutenant in the Leiceſterſhire Yeomanry Cavalry. Few characters have paſſed through life with more eſteem and reſpectability. In the retired walk of domeſtic privacy, he was the affectionate father and ſincere friend; but, in his intercourſe with the world, ranked high as a *bon vivant*. Poſſeſſing much gentlemanly deportment, and great livelineſs of diſpoſition, his company was ſolicited in the firſt ſocieties. He had long been conſidered as the father of the Leiceſter hunt, and, in purſuit of his favourite diverſion, gave a general zeſt to the ſports of the field.

20. In his 79th year, Stephen Remnant, eſq. of Woolwich, ſon of Samuel R. eſq. of that place, who was many years maſter ſmith to the office of ordnance, and who died in 1752, aged 63, and of Mary his wife, who died in 1748, aged 59. Mrs. Sarah R. his wife, died in 1778, aged 55. He had a ſiſter, Sarah, married to Jeremiah Redwood, eſq. who died, at the age of 68, 15 years ago.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Handley, wife of Mr. H. grocer, in the Church-gate.

21. On St. David's hill, Exeter, in an advanced age, Miſs Gould, a maiden lady.

Mrs. Roſs, wife of the Rev. Thomas R. miniſter of Kilmanivaig.

22. At Stratford, in Surrey, in her 73d year, Mrs. Ann Gudfrey, ſiſter to the late Mr. John G. of Ockham, in that county.

At Edinburgh, Patrick Rigg, eſq. of Downfield and Morton.

At Lincoln, aged 26, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Wm. E. jun. eſq. of Nottingham.

23. At his houſe in Hornſey-lane, Mr. Robert Green, many years a tallow-chandler in Aylesbury-ſtreet, Clerkenwell.

Suddenly, at his lodgings in Exeter, aged 58, Richard Roſe Drewe, eſq. who for upwards of 30 years executed the office of receiver general of the taxes for Devon.

At Edgehill, Liverpool, Thomas Riley, eſq. late of St. Anne's, Jamaica.

At Pentonville, in his 65th year, after long ſuffering much excruciating pain from a cancer in his mouth, Mr. Richard Shaw, printer, Silver ſtreet, White-friers.

24. At Millford, in Surrey, aged 85, Mrs. Hedger.

At Belleville, George Duncan, eſq. comptroller of the ſtamp duties for Scotland.

At Bodmin, in Cornwall, Mrs. Gatty, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

At Moulton, co. Lincoln, in her 87th year, Mrs. Meaſure.

25. In his 68th year, Richard Wright, eſq of Foot's-cray, Kent.

At Frome, in his 70th year, Mr. John Olive, formerly a dyer there.

At Inverneſs, in Scotland, James Shaw, eſq. of Waterniſh.

26 At his houſe in New Ormond-ſtreet, aged 65, after having been, a little while before, tapped for a confirmed dropſy, Wm. Cook, eſq. major in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and lord of the manor of Hothorpe (a ſmall hamlet ſituate in the county of Northampton, but forming part of the pariſh of Theddingworth in Leiceſterſhire), which he purchaſed, in 1788, from the noble family of Bathurſt. (Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, II. 831.) His friends had reaſon to hope that all danger was removed; but it is ſuppoſed he ventured out too ſoon in the late ſevere weather. His wife (by whom he had two ſons and two daughters, who ſurvive him) died at Enfield May 21, 1799 (ſee vol. LXIX. p. 519). His remains were removed to Enfield, and there interred. The following obſervations, to thoſe who knew him not, may appear uſeful. He was religious without parade, liberal without profuſion, and charitable without oſtentation. His benevolent actions, his domeſtic virtues, and his attachment to the conſtitution of his country, were highly exemplary. What in theory he commended, he illuſtrated by example. The accompanying lines of one of the moſt eminent poets are moſt appropriate to his character:

"Go! fair example of untainted youth,
Of modeſt wiſdom, and pacific truth:
Compos'd in ſuff'rings, and in joy ſedate,
Good without noiſe, without pretenſion great.
Juſt of thy word, in every thought ſincere,
Who knew no wiſh but what the world might hear:

Of

Of ſofteſt manners, unaffected mind,
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind:
Go live! for Heav'n's eternal year is thine,
Go, and exalt thy Moral to Divine."

At Bath, in her 27th year, Miſs Tyrwhitt Drake, eldeſt dau. of J. D. T. D. eſq.

At More-hall, in Cheſhire, Maſter John Longford Brooke, ſon of Tho. L. B. eſq.

Aged 36, much lamented, the Rev. John Spry, of Taviſtock.

27. In London, after a very ſhort illneſs, William Norris, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late William N. eſq. of Nonſuch, Wilts.

Aged 71, Mrs. Bromhead, of Lincoln, wife of Boardman B. eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the North Lincoln militia.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Mulcaſter, of Hull.

At Market Deeping, aged 77, Mr. Henry Butler, ſen. draper. Although he had been married near half a century, and had a large family, his own death was the firſt which happened in it during that time.

At Irvine, aged 101, Robert Smith, weaver there. He wrought at his trade till within 3 weeks of his death; was in uſe to travel 3 miles every Sunday to church, and could read the print of a common pocket Bible without the aſſiſtance of glaſſes. He lived very temperately, and was endowed with uncommon good health. About 12 months ago he travelled from Ayr to Irvine, a diſtance of 12 Engliſh miles, in the ſpace of 3 hours.

At Acton-green, Mr. James Gale, late of Edgeware-road.

28. Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Adam W. lecturer in philoſophy, Conduit-ſtreet.

In New Broad-ſtreet, Mrs. Knowlys, wife of William Cook Knowlys, eſq. and daughter of Mr. Alderman Newman.

At Worceſter, in his 80th year, Edward Cox, eſq. alderman of that corporation.

In his 74th year, David Jenkins, eſq. of Preſteign, co. Radnor.

At Woolwich academy, aged 16, Mr. John Hartwell, ſecond ſon of Commiſſioner H. of the royal navy.

At Monton, Mr. Thomas Taylor, attorney at law, of Mancheſter, and late deputy ſteward for the hundred court of Salford.

29. At Moffat, in Scotland, David Greig, eſq. of Hallgreig.

Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. E. W. merchant, of Loweſtoff.

Aged 82, Mrs. Talbot, of Wymondham.

At Brentford, of a decline, in his 20th year, Alexander-John Roſs, captain-lieutenant and adjutant of the Plymouth diviſion of marines.

30. At the parſonage-houſe at Byfleet, near Ripley, in Surrey, in his 46th year, the Rev. George Sewell, rector of Byfleet, and youngeſt ſon of the late Right Hon. Sir Tho. S. knt. maſter of the Rolls, and ſon-in-law to the late Sir Wm. Young, bart. On the 6th of February his remains were interred under the communion table in his own pariſh church. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford; M. A. 1780.

Buried, with great funeral pomp, at the Abbey church at St. Alban's, Mrs Mac Taggart, wife of Mr. M. T. of Scots-yard, Buſh-lane, London, an eminent broker. She was one of four ſiſters who have been remarkably fortunate in the connexions they formed. Her father was Mr. Dean, cheeſemonger in St. John-ſtreet, ſucceeded by his ſon David. One ſiſter married Mr. Thos. Kinder, brewer, at St. Alban's; another, Mr. Telford, a perſon of conſiderable property at York; a third, Mr. Kymer, broker, in Scots-yard; and the fourth, his partner, Mr. T.

Jn. Everſon, eſq. of Holbeach, co. Linc.

Rev. John Stabback, of Exeter, ſenior member of that corporation, and rector of St. Edmund's upon the Bridge, Exeter.

31. Aged 68, at the houſe of her ſiſter, Mrs. Clarke, in Abbey Orchard at St. Alban's, Mrs. Eſther Paulhan, widow of Mr. John Lewis P. ſugar-baker in Mark-lane, who died Feb. 20, 1788. She was ſtruck with a fit of the palſy ten days before, and continued ſpeechleſs till her death. Her remains were interred in the church of St. Mary, Woolnoth, London.

At Hardington, co. Somerſet, Mr. Brett, a reſpectable gentleman.

Aged 78, Mrs. Huckerby, formerly miſtreſs of the Royal Oak at Stamford.

At Boſton, aged 74, Mr. James Wedd.

At Palgrave, Suffolk, in her 88th year, Mrs. Ellenor Frere.

At Hoſh, near Crieff, in Perthſhire, Jas. Murray, eſq. late of Dullary.

At his houſe in George's-ſquare, Edinburgh, Alexander John Alexander, eſq.

George Markham, eſq. brother to the Archbiſhop of York. His remains were interred in the cloiſters of Weſtminſter abbey; Mr. Markham (his relation), Dr. Jackſon, and two other gentlemen, attended the funeral.

Aged 64, Mr. John Langhorn, many years keeper of the City repoſitory for horſes in Barbican. His benevolence and integrity did honour to his ſituation, and commanded the general eſteem of all to whom he was known in the intercourſe of buſineſs or friendly acquaintance.

Lately, at Port Royal, Jamaica, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Seine, Lieut. Colin Mackenzie, of the royal navy, ſecond ſon of the late Hector M. eſq. of Dingwall, Scotland.

At Jamaica, of a decline, in his 26th year, Charles Gaſcoyne Fanſhawe, eſq. 3d ſon of John G. F. eſq. of Parſlow, Eſſex.

At Ballina, co. Limerick, in Ireland, Michael Scanlan, eſq.

At Cork, Miſs Cotter, eldeſt daughter of John C. eſq.

At Dublin, Mr. Hugh Kenney, of Princeſs-ſtreet, City-quay.

In

In South King-ſtreet, Dublin, in his 76th year, Mr. Daniel Ferrall.

At Glaſgow, Col. John-James Campbell, late of the 42d foot.

At Newcaſtle, aged 68, after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Joſeph Lamb, eſq. banker, 40 years one of the original partners in the Old Printfield, which has contributed ſo much to the population and proſperity of the city of Carliſle.

Mr. Edwin Edwards, only ſon of the Rev. Mr. E. of the Hay, in Breconſhire.

At Cheſter, Thomas Amery, eſq. one of the 24 aldermen of that city, celebrated by the famous ſuit brought againſt him by Mr. Ralph Eddowes, merchant, of the ſame city. To ſerve the purpoſes of the ruling powers, and to ſupport the Duke of York againſt thoſe who aimed at his removal from the ſucceſſion, on account of his being a Papiſt, the City of Cheſter was induced, by the grant of a new charter, to concur with the King's meaſures, and introduce a change into the conſtitution of their own corporation, as originally eſtabliſhed by Henry VII. 1506, and amended by a ſubſequent one of Charles II. 1676. This was ſurrendered about 1684, and a new one granted, by which a power was reſerved to the Crown to put magiſtrates out and in at pleaſure; but James, juſt before he left the kingdom, gave a new charter, confirming the antient privileges, in the ſame manner as if the judgement *in quo warranto* had never been given. In 1773, on application for information *in quo warranto* againſt the Corporation, they ſet up a bye-law, authorizing the preſent mode of election; when Lord Hardwicke gave it as his opinion, that, if the charters of 37 Charles II. and 4 James II. were ſubſiſting charters, they would ſuperſede that of 1 Charles II.; but he ſaid that the charters of thoſe times had not been countenanced in Weſtminſter-hall, and he would not give an opinion in ſupport of them unleſs acted under uniformly ever ſince. In 1692, 3, 4, and 5, elections of aldermen and common-council-men were by the citizens at large. In 1698 a bye-law was made, that the election ſhould again be by the ſelect body; from which time till 1732 they went on with that mode of election. In 1733 the Court was of opinion, that the charter of 37 Charles II. was not accepted, and made the rule abſolute for an information *in quo warranto*. This matter was reviſed in 1784, and an information *in quo warranto* filed againſt Mr. Alderman Amery and Mr. Monk, one of the common-council-men, for exerciſing their ſaid offices. The cauſe was tried by Baron Eyre and a ſpecial jury at the aſſizes at Shrewſbury, Aug. 8, 1785, when the jury "found the charter of Charles II. to be bad;" and a new trial was moved for Nov. 8, 1786, and granted, and had before Sir Naſh Groſe and a ſpecial jury at the aſſizes at Shrewſbury, March 20, 1787, when the jury found that Charles II. granted, and Cheſter accepted, the charter, and that the defendants were duly elected and admitted; but that the order of amoval was duly ſignified, and that the *final* judgement againſt the Corporation ſubſiſting under the charters of Henry VII. and Elizabeth was entered of record. Againſt this a rule was obtained in Eaſter term 1787; the caſe was ſolemnly argued, and the charter of reſtitution by James II. determined to be abſolutely void, and of no effect, and that judgement ought to be entered up for the defendant. The matter was removed, by writ of error, into the Houſe of Lords, Feb. 5. 1790, when the judgement given by the Court of King's Bench was *reverſed*, and judgement entered for the King. The proceedings were printed at large, in two vols. 4to, Cheſter, 1791.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Allen, ſiſter to Dr. Ord, of Fornham, and to Mr. O. of the Exchequer-office, and relict of G. A. eſq. late receiver-general of the county of Somerſet, by whom ſhe has left two ſons and a daughter.

At Kendal, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Newton, attorney and coroner for Weſtmoreland.

Of a decline, at his father's houſe at Yarmouth, Mr. John Claxton, jun.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Harrop, of Bridge ſtreet, of what is there called the *five fever*; query, if any thing more than a violent fever?

At Liverpool, aged 63, James Berry, eſq. late of Feltham hall, Middleſex, and formerly of Ormſkirk.

Mrs. Homfray, of King Sanford, relict of Mr. J. H. of Wollaſton.

At Pattingham, co. Warwick, William Arden, eſq. late of the Eaſt India Company's eſtabliſhment at Bombay.

At Cannoc, co. Warwick, aged 84, Mr. B. Barton, ſtyled by his acquaintance the *Prince of Fidlers*.

At Hereford, Anne, relict of Dr. Ruſſell, one of the canons reſidentiary of that cathedral. She was the youngeſt daughter of the Hon. Wm. Egerton, ſon of the third Earl of Bridgewater; niece to Biſhop Egerton; and firſt couſin to the late and preſent Dukes.

At Hadley, Suffolk, aged 91, Rev. Iſaac Toms, 57 years paſtor of the diſſenting congregation there.

At Sudbury, aged 64, Rev. Mr. Palmer, formerly diſſenting miniſter at Woodbridge.

At Alton, Rev. Mr. Docker, ſenior.

At Baſingſtoke, Mr. Davies, mercer.

At Henham, as he was walking in his garden, Mr. Wm. Jackſon, whoſe brother died there four days before.

Capt. Bennet, of the Somerſetſhire militia, ſome days ſince, riding from Weymouth

mouth to meet a pack of hounds, fell from his horſe, in a fit of apoplexy, and inſtantly expired.

At Tempsford, co. Bedford, after an illneſs of a few hours, aged 80, Sir Gillies Payne, bart. ſo created 1737.

At Chelmsford, Mr. David Osborne, painter, who had executed ſome views of the judges' proceſſion into that town, and of the bacon prize at Dunmow.

The widow of Mr. Wyles, of the White Hart Inn, Chelmsford.

At Hackney, Mrs. Heygate.

Mr. Broadhurſt, gardener to Chelſea hoſpital, and formerly valet to the late Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. B. R. Budd, muſician, ſon of Mr. Thomas B. of Richmond, Surrey.

In Piccadilly, aged 72, Mr. Kehoe; and, a few hours after his funeral, his wife, aged 71.

In Wilderneſs-row, Goſwel-ſtreet, Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, ſurveyor, aged 30.

At Lady Wombwell's, in Harley-ſtreet, Mrs. Catharine Horſefall.

In Dean ſtr. Soho, Miſs Maria Franklin.

Feb. . . . Suddenly, at Rea[illegible]g, aged 62, Mrs. Bourchier, widow of the late, and mother of the preſent, Rev. Edw. B. rector of Bramfield, near Hertford, and ſiſter of the Rev. Dr. Wollaſton, of Bury.

Feb. 1. At his houſe in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, George Bridges Brudenell, eſq. only ſon of the Hon. James B. eſq the ſecond ſon of the Earl of Cardigan, whoſe eldeſt ſon, the laſt Earl, was created Duke of Montague. Mr. B. was an equerry to the King, and afterwards, for many years, at the head of the Board of Green Cloth, and repreſented the county of Rutland in 1754, upon the late Lord B. becoming Earl of Exeter, till the year 1761, and then was member of parliament for the borough of Stamford, upon the late Hon. Tho. Chambers Cecil, father of the Marquis of Exeter, being choſen for Rutland. He was choſen again member for Rutland upon Mr. Cecil's death, and afterwards retired to his ſeat at Ayſton, there enjoying a life of friendſhip and ſociety amongſt his old acquaintance, who much regret the loſs of ſo valuable a neighbour.

2. At Whitehall, Chingford, Eſſex, aged 92, Mrs. Eliz. Territt.

3. At Knighton, Mr. Style, an eminent farmer.

4. At Knightſbridge, of a dropſy of the heart, George Andree, eſq. of Staple-inn (eldeſt ſon of the late John A. M. D. one of the founders of the London Hoſpital). By an uniform ſuavity of manners, benevolence of diſpoſition, and honourable conduct in the profeſſion of the law, he had juſtly acquired the eſteem and regard of all who knew him. During a lingering illneſs, he was ſcarcely known to utter a complaint on his own account: regretting his approaching diſſolution, only for the ſervices he might have rendered to ſurviving relatives.

5. At Aſhford, in Kent, moſt ſincerely lamented by all her acquaintance, and by many of the poor, Mrs. Elizabeth Smyth, ſecond daughter of John Smyth, late of Leſted, in the pariſh of Chart Sutton, eſq. who, by preſerving her natural cheerfulneſs of diſpoſition, during a long and very painful illneſs, has left an inſtructive example, to all perſons under ſimilar ſufferings, of the invaluable ſupport that may be obtained from ſound principles of the chriſtian religion, inſtilled into the mind in early youth, and made the rule of practice through life.

6. Mrs. Elizabeth Price, of Reading, relict of the late Thomas P. eſq. of Weſtbury, Bucks.

7. At Chew Magna, aged 89 years, Mrs. Sarah Abraham, relict of Mr. Thomas A. of that place, a lady who will long be remembered for her excellent deeds of charity and benevolence.

8. In Somerſet-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, Mr. John Pycroft, ſen.

9. Mrs. Davies, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Davies, bookſeller, and author of the Life of Garrick; (of whom ſee a character, vol. LV. p. 404); formerly an actreſs of conſiderable merit at Drury-lane theatre.

Aged 37, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Holwell Carr, daughter of James, 16th Earl of Errol, and wife of the Rev. William Hollwell Carr, of Exeter, vicar of Menheniot, Cornwall.

In St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-ſtr. aged 78, Chriſtopher Strotoff, eſq. an eminent Hamburgh merchant, partner with the late Mr. Burgeſs. He and Mr. B. married 2 ſiſters, daughters of Mr. Glover, Hamburgh merchant, father of the celebrated author of "Leonidas," who ſucceeded to his buſineſs as his two brothers-in-law did to that of Mr. Voght.

10. S. Wood, eſq. of Didmarton, co. Glouceſter.

11. In her 14th year, Miſs Elizabeth Raikes, ſecond daughter of Thomas R. eſq. of New Broad-ſtreet.

At his lodgings in London, J. Smith, eſq. formerly an eminent apothecary at Stamford, co. Lincoln, and one of the capital burgeſſes of that corporation.

After a few days illneſs, aged 75, Sir Samuel Standidge, Knt. once mayor of Hull.

At Kingſdown, Mr. John Moon, who had travelled regularly as a Methodiſt preacher ever ſince 1774.

At Llandovery, co. Carmarthen, in his 31ſt year, Mr. Rees Williams, of Pentwyn, attorney at law.

12. At Alceſter, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Heming, bookſeller and ſtationer.

13. At Inverneſk, Roddam Home, eſq. of Lanſomacus, rear-admiral of the Red.

Aged

Aged 77, Mr. H. Elſden, a very reſpectable farmer, of Borough Green, co. Lincoln. He went in the morning to view a threſhing mill in that neighbourhood, and is ſuppoſed to have fallen in a fit upon the end of a ſhaft; he expired in the courſe of the day of the bruiſes he received. In the morning he informed his houſekeeper of the different ſums of money he had at uſe, that, in caſe of his ſudden death, ſhe might give an account thereof to his heirs.

In the Infirmary at Stafford, where he was under the care of the ſurgeons of that uſeful inſtitution for a painful operation, Mr. Francis Barber, the faithful ſervant and reſiduary legatee of Dr. Samuel Johnſon (of whoſe life, ſince the death of his much-loved maſter, we ſhall be glad to receive further particulars). "He was born in Jamaica, and brought to England in 1750 by Colonel Bathurſt, father of Johnſon's very intimate friend, Dr. Bathurſt. He was ſent, for ſome time, to the Rev. Mr. Jackſon's ſchool, at Barton in Yorkſhire. The Colonel by his will left him his freedom; and Dr. Bathurſt was willing that he ſhould enter into Johnſon's ſervice, in which he continued from 1752 till Johnſon's death, with the exception of two intervals; in one of which, upon ſome difference with his maſter, he went and ſerved an apothecary in Cheapſide, but ſtill viſited Dr. Johnſon occaſionally; in another, when he took a fancy to go to ſea. Part of the time, indeed, 1768–1771, he was, by the kindneſs of his maſter, at a ſchool at Biſhop's Stortford, that he might have the advantage of ſome learning. So early and ſo laſting a connexion was there between Dr. Johnſon and this humble friend." (Boſwell, edit. 1793, vol. I. p. 212.) Three letters to him from the Doctor are in the ſame volume, pp. 529, 573. Mr. Barber was a married man; and gave to his wife, enameled for a mourning ring, the wedding-ring which his maſter had carefully preſerved as a memorial of his *Tetty*.—It is not generally known (and eſcaped Mr. Boſwell) that a preceding ſervant of Dr. Johnſon (who lived with him in 1736 at his academy at Edial) was living within theſe 18 months, and (we believe) ſtill ſurvives.—We call on our Lichfield friends to ſay more on this ſubject.

14. Of a violent fever, in his 14th year, at his father's houſe by Lichfield Chace ſide, the only ſon of Mr. Parker, formerly a ſugar-baker in Whitechapel. A funeral ſermon was preached, on the Sunday following his interment, to a crouded audience, in the Methodiſt meeting on the Chace.

15. Aged 42, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David, late Earl of Glaſgow, wife of Sir George Douglas, of Springwood park, bart.

16. Aged 28, Mrs. Poore, the lady of Edward P. eſq. of Weſt-end cottage, Hertfordſhire, and of Ruſhall, in Wilts, and dau. of George Wolff, eſq. Daniſh conſul. Her death was inſtantaneous, occaſioned by a fall from a one-horſe chaiſe.

Near Greencaſtle, Londonderry, Capt. M'Millen, of the Volunteer, Liverpool trader. Being much diſturbed in his mind by the accounts of his wife's repeated infidelity, he took the criminal reſolution of putting a period at once to his life and to his diſhonour. The veſſel had proceeded ſo far on her way to Liverpool, when, after ordering the long boat on deck and the crew below, he coolly gave his watch and the key of his cheſt to the cabin-boy, charged him to take care of it till his return, and then plunged into eternity.

17. At Thornlow-houſe, near Worceſter, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, relict of the late Ferdinando S. eſq. formerly of the Grange, Salop, and nephew of the late Ferdinando Lea, Baron Dudley.

18. At York, the relict of Dr. Graham, of Netherby.

At Southampton, Lady Hardy, relict of the late Admiral Sir Charles H. She was ſitting alone, after dinner, reading, but falling aſleep, her head-dreſs approached too near the flames of the candle, and caught fire; it communicated to other parts of her dreſs before her Ladyſhip awoke: on awaking and perceiving her ſituation, ſhe, inadvertently, ran into the paſſage, when the draught of air ſo much increaſed the flames, that ſhe was found entirely in a blaze. Immediate aſſiſtance was at hand, and ſhe was rolled up in a carpet, which inſtantly extinguiſhed the fire; but her Ladyſhip was ſo dreadfully burnt, that ſhe lingered till four o'clock the next morning in the moſt excruciating agonies, and expired. Such was the preſence of mind of her Ladyſhip, when ſhe diſcovered her ſad ſituation, that ſhe refrained crying out, leſt her eldeſt daughter, who was in an adjoining apartment, recovering from a dangerous illneſs, ſhould be alarmed. It is very remarkable, that this lady nearly met with the ſame fate twice before; the laſt time, ſhe was confined four months from an injury ſhe received from fire, and which then ſo affected her daughter, that her health has been ever ſince impaired.

BILL of MORTALITY, from January 27, to February 24, 1801.

Chriſtened.		Buried.		Between				
Males 278	1341	Males 898	1790	2 and 5	188	50 and 60	158
Females 613		Females 892		5 and 10	81	60 and 70	149
Whereof have died under two years old		475		10 and 20	55	70 and 80	92
Peck Loaf 6s. 7d.; 6s. 7d.; 6s. 7d.; 6s. 7d.;				20 and 30	159	80 and 90	45
Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ½ per lb.				30 and 40	185	90 and 100	10
				40 and 50	192	101	1

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 14, 1801.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	159	5	104	0	73	6	47	6	73	8
Surrey	150	8	000	0	73	8	46	4	75	6
Hertford	147	2	000	0	74	5	43	8	69	7
Bedford	146	8	116	10	83	0	45	0	77	4
Hunting.	152	2	000	0	88	8	39	8	66	3
Northam.	133	4	88	0	78	4	38	4	62	0
Rutland	125	0	00	0	80	0	43	0	70	0
Leiceſter	137	1	103	6	88	8	47	4	74	4
Notting.	137	10	105	0	84	6	53	4	90	0
Derby	141	0	000	0	83	6	49	8	89	8
Stafford	155	11	000	0	94	9	56	9	90	9
Salop	158	8	121	2	107	10	51	8	00	0
Hereford	147	1	102	4	91	8	44	3	79	11
Worceſt.	168	1	96	0	106	8	48	0	93	3
Warwick	163	11	00	0	106	8	55	5	93	5
Wilts	165	8	00	0	82	0	48	8	86	4
Berks	150	4	00	0	74	0	45	7	81	6
Oxford	159	10	00	0	80	9	49	4	71	8
Bucks	144	8	00	0	79	8	43	8	73	6
Montgo.	141	8	00	0	92	10	44	0	00	0
Brecon	137	6	112	0	92	9	40	0	00	0
Radnor	136	4	000	0	91	9	36	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

144	10	98	4	83	7	45	9	80	7

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

000	0	00	0	100	0	00	00	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	p	s	s.	d.
Eſſex	151	0	76	0	72	0	45	0	70	1
Kent	141	0	00	0	72	0	42	9	67	10
Suſſex	153	4	00	0	68	10	46	6	64	0
Suffolk	150	10	96	0	64	7	45	4	71	4
Cambrid.	137	7	00	0	64	11	35	4	67	10
Norfolk	135	2	09	6	67	8	47	3	71	0
Lincoln	124	0	103	8	77	3	40	11	86	0
York	127	3	000	0	72	6	45	3	89	9
Durham	133	3	000	0	75	11	41	5	00	0
Northum.	128	9	100	0	69	1	45	2	00	0
Cumberl.	126	8	96	3	79	4	54	9	00	0
Weſtmo.	139	4	96	8	78	4	51	2	00	0
Lancaſt.	147	5	00	0	87	4	57	10	94	2
Cheſter	149	9	00	0	00	0	61	0	00	0
Flint	146	6	00	0	103	4	57	8	00	0
Denbigh	137	4	00	0	106	11	52	10	118	6
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	000	0
Carnarv	130	8	70	0	79	4	36	6	00	0
Merion.	139	9	00	0	100	5	56	0	000	0
Cardigan	117	7	84	0	67	2	35	8	00	0
Pembroke	131	4	00	0	76	5	37	4	000	0
Carmart.	125	4	00	0	77	4	35	7	000	0
Glamorg.	145	0	00	0	89	1	42	1	000	0
Glouceſt.	175	5	00	0	99	5	46	10	96	0
Somerſet	161	2	00	0	92	11	44	0	98	0
Monm.	160	8	00	0	97	8	43	0	00	0
Devon	144	7	00	0	85	1	38	4	00	0
Cornwall	125	4	00	0	74	6	35	10	00	0
Dorſet	161	5	00	0	90	11	51	6	00	0
Hants	161	11	00	0	80	10	45	5	76	8

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	144	7	92	4	68	3	44	7	70	0
2	147	3	96	0	64	8	42	4	70	3
3	135	2	99	6	67	8	47	3	72	3
4	124	10	103	3	75	7	42	8	86	7
5	131	0	100	0	71	4	43	8	80	7
6	131	9	100	0	79	1	53	4	80	7
7	148	0	96	4	87	4	58	8	94	2
8	144	3	70	0	97	3	48	6	118	6

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	128	5	84	0	75	0	37	3	80	7
10	167	2	98	4	97	1	45	2	96	6
11	135	10	00	0	79	2	36	11	80	7
12	161	8	984	2	85	3	47	10	76	8
13	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, February 23.

Fine	135s. to 140s.	Middling	120s. to 180s.	Horſe Pollard	21s. od.	
Seconds	90s. to 115s.	Fine Pollard	36s. to 40s.	Bran	21s. od.	
Thirds	80s. to 90s.	Common ditto	24s. to 28s.			

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 81s. 6d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	16l. os. to 18l. 3s.	Suſſex Pockets	16l. os. to 17l. 4s.			
Ditto Bags	15l. os. to 16l. 2s.	Ditto Bags	15l. os. to 16l. 2s.			
Farnham Pockets	14l. 00s. to 19l. 1s.	Eſſex Bags	15l. os. to 16l. os.			

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 21.

St. James's—Hay	4l.	os.	od.	to 6l.	12s.	od.	Aver. 5l. 6s. od.
Straw	2l.	8s.	od.	to 2l.	18s.	6d.	Aver. 2l. 13s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 18, 1801, is 82s. 4d.$\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.	Pork	6s. od. to 7s. od.
Mutton	6s. od. to 7s. 4d.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 7d.$\frac{1}{2}$

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 42s. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 38s. 6d. to 00s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Lott. Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Prizes.
28	152½	57¼	56½	77	88¼	92	17	5⅛	187		63½			1 dif.		87½	57		17 2 0	85
29	153	58	57¼	78	90⅝	93	17	5⅛	188		63½			1		88	56		17 2 0	85
30	153	58⅛	57½	77⅞	91¼	92½	17	5⅛	188					1		89	57¼		17 2 0	85
31	153¼	58¼	57¼	77½	91	92¼	17½	5¼	188	5s. pr.	62	57½		1		88½	57		17 2 0	83
1	Sunday																			
2	152	58⅛	57	77	90	92	17⅜	5⅛	189	7				1		88½	57		17 2 0	85
3	151	56⅝	55¾	76¾	89¼	91	17⅜	5¼	188	5				1		88	56⅛		17 2 0	85
4	151	56¼	55¼	75⅞	90	90¾	17⅛	5¼	186	5		57	56	1		87½	55⅝		17 3 0	85
5	152	57½	56½	76	90½	91½	17⅛	5¼	186	7		57	55	1		87¼	56		17 3 0	85
6	153	58	57	77	91½	92	17⅛	5¼	186½	5		57	55¼	1		87½	57		17 3 0	85
7	153½	58	57¼	77	91	92	17½	5¼	189					1		87	57		17 3 0	85
8	Sunday																			
9	153	57⅞	56¾	77¼	91	91⅞	17¼	5¼	188					1		88	56¾		17 4 0	85
10	152½	57¼	57	77¼	91½	92	17¼	5⅛	186½					par		87⅛	57		17 4 0	85
11	152	57⅛	56⅞	76½	91⅛	92	17¼	5⅛	186					par		87¼	56		17 4 0	85
12	152	57½	57	77	91¼	91½	17¼	5⅛	185					par		87½	56¼		17 5 0	85
13																				
14	151½	56⅞	55¾	76	91	91¼	1-⅜	5¼	184¾		61¾	56⅜		par		87½	56		17 5 0	85
15	Sunday																			
16	150	56¾	56	76¼	91⅛	91⅜	17⅜	5⅛	184		61¼	56⅝		par		87½	56		17 5 0	85
17	151½	56⅝	56	76	91⅛	91½	17⅛	5¼	184		61¼	56⅜		7		8-½	56¼		17 6 0	85
18	151½	56⅜	56⅛	76	90⅝	91½	17½	5⅛	184					7		87	56		17 6 0	85
19	152	57	56⅞	76⅛	91	91⅛	17½	5¼	185					8		87¼	55½		17 6 0	85
20	152	57⅛	56⅛	76¼	91¼	92	17½	5¼	186½					6		88	56		17 6 0	85
21	152	57¼	56¾	76¼	91½	92¼	17½	5¼	186					6		88	55½		17 7 0	85
22	Sunday																			
23	151¼	56⅞	56	75⅝	91¼	91¾	17½	5¼	186					7		87½	55½		17 7 0	85
24	150½	56¼	55⅞	76	90⅞	91⅛	17⅛	5⅛	185					7		87⅜	54¾		17 7 0	85
25	151	56⅛	55⅞	76	90⅞	91½	17½	5¼	186					8		87⅜	54¾		17 9 0	85
26	150½	56¼	55⅛	75⅞	91	91	17⅛	5¼	186					7		87⅛	54½		17 9 0	85
27	151	56¼	55⅛	75⅝	91	91	17½	5¼	186					8		87⅜	54½		17 9 0	85

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